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A Select Story.

THE ALMSHOUSE BOY.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

"There, sir,—now you have seen him in all his glory. There he is, as usual. Just look at him. Take a good look, so as not to lose the effect. Half an hour ago I left him in the garden, and told him I wanted the weeds pulled out of that bed as soon as possible. Only half an hour, sir; and look at him now!"

This was spoken by Mr. John Howe, a stout farmer, who owned one of the most valuable tracts of land in the neighborhood.—He spoke to 'Squire Warren, who was a worthy lawyer of the place; and he spoke of a boy who stood in a distant garden leaning up against a peach tree. The little fellow did not realize that any one was gazing at him, and he seemed to be taking it quite comfortably.

William Alberton—such was the boy's name—had been left an orphan at an early age. His father, who had once been an intelligent, active man, had become an inebriate, and died when his son was only a year old. He left nothing for his widow to live upon, and she found a home in the almshouse, where she lived two years, and then died.—Thus at the age of three years, William was left an orphan, and an inmate of the village Almshouse, without any known relatives, and without friends save such as common humanity gave him. When he was twelve years old, Mr. Howe agreed to take him and bring him up. He had no sons of his own; and he made up his mind that if the boy proved to be faithful and industrious, he would adopt him as his own.

But the farmer had been disappointed.—William proved to be kind and generous to a fault; but he was not industrious. He would not work. He would never accomplish anything when left alone. He seemed to hate the very sight of work, and would neglect it upon every possible opportunity.

Gilbert Warren, Esq., was one of the overseers of the poor, and he had called to see the boy, touching the complaints which had been made.

"It's no use," said Mr. Howe. "He's been with me two years, and I've had a chance to read him thoroughly. There's no work in him. I'd as lief have a block of wood for a boy, exactly."

"Then you don't wish to keep him any longer?" said the lawyer.

"I can't, 'Squire. It's no use, I tell ye.—He ain't a bit of good to me any way. He don't earn his salt. But that ain't the worst. The worst of the whole is, it keeps me in a perfect fever all the time. Why, I've fairly had my head ache just seeing how lazy he was—just in worrying over him. Why, I wouldn't keep him for five hundred dollars a year. 'Taint the loss I care so much about; but it's as I tell ye,—it makes me suffer to see him."

"Have you tried to correct him?"

"*Tried!*" echoed Howe, with an elevation of the brow, and an accompanying "Umph!" "I guess you'd think so if you'd been here on certain occasions. I used to flog him; but I found that did no good, and I stopped it. In fact, I never did flog him but I suffered more'n he did. He is so good natured, and so honest; and then he would beg so, and promise to reform, that it used to pain me to whip him. Lately, I've argued with him; I've pointed out to him what a wretched, good-for-nothing life he'd lead if he did not pluck up and learn to work. As long as I had the least hope of there being work in him I bore with him, and tried to overcome his fault; but I've found now that it ain't in him, and I must give it up."

"Let's see; he's fourteen now, isn't he?"

"Yes, fourteen last March."

For fifteen minutes the two men stood and looked at the boy, and during all that time he didn't work two minutes. He was called up, and he came with a tremulous step and downcast eye.

"William," spoke the lawyer, "why don't you work better? When you are left with work to do why don't you do it?"

"I don't know, sir," the boy answered timidly.

"Don't know? Yes, you do know. Now tell me: Why is it?"

The lad looked up into the interlocutor's face. He had a clear, warm, gray eye, and a face of more than ordinary beauty. His brow was high and full, and his brain large and active. Mr. Warren was deeply moved by his appearance, and a new set of feelings took possession of him.

"Can't you answer me?" the lawyer added, as the boy gazed up into his face, without speaking.

"I—I don't want to be a farmer, sir," the little fellow finally answered.

"That's it!" cried Howe, indignantly. He don't want to do anything that's got work to it. He'll play all day, if you'll let him; and mope all night over a book. I tell ye, he's got to be made to work."

The boy trembled and shrank back.

But Mr. Warren was beginning to see a new light breaking in upon the subject. His long term of service in various courts had rendered him capable of reading character very readily, and he saw very plainly that William Alberton had an immense force of character somewhere, and he believed it could be brought out.

"What were you doing while leaning up against that tree?" he asked of the boy.

"I wasn't doing anything, only thinking, sir."

"And what were you thinking about?"

"I—I don't know as I could tell, sir."

"But you can tell me some of it. Tell me as nearly as you can."

"Well, sir, I was—I know it was very foolish, sir, but I could not help it—a—making a speech, sir."

"Making a speech!" repeated the farmer, sarcastically. That's what he's always doing. Making a speech! A fine speech you'd make!"

At this point the boy began to cry, and Mr. Warren turned to the farmer, and bade him send the lad to his office the following morning.

When William knew that Mr. Howe was going to send him away, he felt very unhappy, for he supposed he should be sent back to the poor house. But he finally consoled himself with the reflection that he could run away. Yet, he was sorry to leave his master and family. He had been treated very kindly considering the circumstances; and he knew that Mr. Howe would like to keep him and make a good man of him. But when he came to think of the work he must do, he had not the courage to try it. He knew he could not work. He had no will for it. It was a double labor for him, for it was a severe task to make up his mind to work.

Little Annie Howe cried all night long, and in the morning she threw her arms about William's neck, and begged him to stay.—She was just of his own age, and a loving, gentle, pretty girl. But her father came, and called her a little fool, and sent her away.

That was the hardest struggle for the boy. He had not thought of Anna at first. He had forgotten that he would be as a stranger in the household. However it could not be helped, and he blessed her and told her he would come and see her when he was a man.

At the appointed time William Alberton made his appearance at the lawyer's office, with his bundle on his back. He sat down, and Mr. Warren began to converse with him. He asked him about his work at the place he had left, and about his health. The lad said the work was hard, but he did not know that it was harder than it would be on any farm.

"Must I go back to the poor-house?" he finally asked, with a shuddering tone.

"Well—I don't know," returned the lawyer, eyeing him thoughtfully. "How would you like to come into my office, and help me?"

The boy started up from his seat, and clasped his hands quickly together. But in a moment he sank back, murmuring as he did so—

"Only to be a servant, you meant, sir!"

"Can you write?"

"Yes, sir."

"Let me see you write a few words."

William went to the table at which the lawyer sat, and taking a pen and paper, he wrote a short sentence.

Mr. Warren took the paper, and was surprised at the full, round, easy hand he found there. And the words written were as worthy of the note as the chirography. The boy had set down as follows: "*No man ever excelled in a pursuit for which he was not suited.*"

"If I take you into my office I shall intend to let you do just that work which you can do best," the lawyer said, after he had examined the piece of paper, and what was on it. "Of course you will have to keep the office in order, and help me some at the house; but you will write for me; and if you wish to become a lawyer, I will offer you every facility in my power. You shall have every help I can give."

The boy caught Mr. Warren's hand, and burst into tears. However, the business was soon settled.

A few days after this Mr. Howe came down to the village, and met Mr. Warren in the street.

"Ah, 'Squire—what's become of the boy?" the farmer asked.

"I've taken him into my office."

"What! taken him to keep? Taken him in to work for you?"

"Yes."

"Well—I wish you much joy of your bargain. I guess you'll find your work come out scarce—that part that's done."

"But my work is different from yours, Mr. Howe."

"Ah, but work is work. When he was with me he wouldn't stick to any kind of work. No, no—you needn't flatter yourself up with the idea that you are going to get work out of that boy. Now mind, I tell you. I know him; and you'll know him before long."

The lawyer smiled and passed on.

Six months after this Mr. Warren had a fine opportunity to take an office in the adjacent city. He conferred with his friends and finally concluded to take it. He moved his family into the city, and William was thus brought into new scenes and within new influences.

A cork thrown into the water will rise to the surface. You may hold it down as long as you please, but the moment the extraneous force is removed up it comes. And so it is with the human mind. It must find its level. It will find its position where circumstances are the most congenial. You may bend a great, physical boy, with a dull, sluggish brain, over mental philosophy till his back grows round, but you cannot force his mind to grasp it. And so you may take a finely organized brain, nervous, full and active, and bend it over coarse, physical labor, but you cannot keep it there. The brain which God has fashioned for one thing cannot easily be forced to another.

So William Alberton could not content himself over his old master's shovel and hoe. His mind would not stay there. It was away hunting after strange things in the world of thought. But in the lawyer's office that mind had found its level. In copying deeds, and legal instruments of various kinds, and in filling up blanks, and searching out authorities for the lawyer's use, he found plenty of food for his active mind.—And with this the manual labor he had to perform was mere pastime. He needed some bodily exercise for his own good, and hence he performed the work he had to do with speed and precision.

At the end of the first year Gilbert Warren came to the conclusion that he had found a treasure in his amlshouse boy. And on the other hand, the boy felt that he had found a priceless blessing in his kind, generous master.

At the end of the second year William Alberton saw another boy enter the office, and he accompanied his master to court to take notes and assist in various ways.

At the end of the third year William commenced to study law practically and in earnest.

At the end of the fourth year the eminent lawyer and attorney, Gilbert Warren, Esq., found a valuable counsellor in his own office. When he came upon a subject which bothered him, William Alberton could help him over it. For depth of penetration; for clearness of understanding; for quickness of perception; and for power of reasoning, few men excelled the youth who had been four years engaged in striving after knowledge within the lawyer's office. He was known by all the best lawyers of the city, and all respected him.

* * * * * * *

Mr. Howe was growing old, and trouble had come upon him. He was now a widower, and all his daughters were married off save the youngest—Anna. She was now three and twenty, and though repeated offers had been made for her hand, yet she remained a maiden. She said she would not leave her father. He would be all alone if she were gone, and she could not forsake him. She was a lovely young woman, and many an anxious waiting swain was watching for the old man to die.

But trouble had come upon John Howe.—A large part of his farm had been sold off for building lots, and quite a village sprung up around him. The land which remained—nearly a hundred acres—was by far the most valuable portion, and the most pleasantly situated. All that he had received for land already sold he had laid out in beautifying and arranging what was left; and by this means the eyes of those hunting for pleasant suburban residences were turned towards his lots. His place could have been sold for a large fortune. He was offered a hundred and ten thousand dollars for it just as it was, after he had cleared off the rocks, and built an acqueduct; but he conferred with his friends, and they advised him to keep it—to sell of good lots to those only who would put up handsome dwellings, and keep a home for himself.

But a thunderbolt came crashing upon the old farmer's head. A man came and claimed the whole place as his own. He brought forward his deed, made by a former owner of the place, in favor of his (the claimant's) father. Mr. Howe hurried away to his lawyer, who was a candid, honest old man, and laid the case before him. Upon searching into the matter it appeared that the place had been actually sold, as stated, and that said purchaser had never given any deed to any one else. It also appeared that the man of whom Howe had bought, twenty five years before, had no legal claim upon the land.—The man who formerly owned it left it, at his death, in care of a brother, for his son, this brother having been appointed a guardian of said son. This son was at sea, and there remained for so long a time, that he was supposed to have died. Under these circumstances the uncle and guardian sold the estate in his own name, and pocketed the money and left. Howe supposed the title was good, and took no trouble about it further than to have it recorded. The man of whom he bought had lived upon the place many years, and he supposed, of course, that he was the proper owner.

Thus all this appeared at the present time. The man who claimed the estate was past the middle age—over fifty somewhat—and his name was Benjamin Grumley. Mr. Howe's lawyer saw him, and examined his claim, and he could see no way of avoiding it. After this the old attorney called upon his client to report progress.

"It's a hard case," he said. "I don't see how you can help losing your land."

"Losing?" repeated Howe, vacantly.

"Do you mean the whole? Must I give up all?"

"Yes."

"*All*, Mr. Luton? Must all be snacthed from me?"

"I don't see how you can help it, returned Luton. "I have examined into the business and it is just as Mr. Grumley has said. He went to sea when he was twelve years old—forty years ago—and sometimes afterwards he received a letter stating that his father was dead, and that his uncle had been appointed guardian over him, and had charge of his property. This place was his, and is now. It was only placed in his uncle's hands in trust for him. His father left it to him by will, and his uncle could not sell it."

Still Mr. Howe could not believe it. He had known the man of whom he bought, and he could not believe him a villain.

He thought there must be some mistake or some villainy elsewhere. At all events, he resolved to seek other counsel. He remembered his old friend Warren. He was in the city. He might know something about it.

On the very next morning the old man went into the city and hunted the lawyer up. Mr. Warren was glad to see him, and asked him to sit down. Howe did so, and then told his story. The lawyer listened very attentively, and seemed to be deeply interested. And when his visitor concluded he asked,—

"When you bought the place did not Aaron Grumley assure you that he owned it clear of all incumbrances?"

"Yes, sir. He said it was his."

"Did he say how he came by it?"

"No, sir. He only said he had it from his brother, who died some years before."

"Did he at that time make any mention of his nephew, the son of—his dead brother?"

"Yes—he said something. He said Ben. Grumley was probably dead, and that his father's old partners had quite a sum of money for him if he should ever return.—But I want you to take hold of this sir, and help me out. If I lose the case I shall have nothing to pay you with; but if I gain it I can reward you handsomely."

"Well—I'll be frank with you," replied Warren. "I have neither the time nor the power to go into the subject, for I see very plainly that there has got to be a good deal of search and study. But I know a young lawyer who can clear your claim if any one can."

"Who is he?"

"It is Mr. Alberton."

"O—I've heard of him. He's the one who gained the great corporation case?"

"Yes," said Warren. "He took up a poor man's case against one of the wealthiest corporations, and against three of our smartest lawyers, and gained his case, too. He will take hold for you, I'm sure, and if he does, you may feel very safe."

"O—I hope you can get him. Tell him if he can gain my case, I'll pay him anything."

Mr. Warren promised to send him out the very next day, and the old man went home relieved. If he could get Mr. Alberton to take hold he would feel secure, for such a man would not touch a case in which he did not feel quite confident—and yet Mr. Howe never once dreamed that the young lawyer of whom he heard so much was once his lazy, good-for-nothing alms-house boy. In fact, he had never dwelt upon the name of *Alberton* much. He had always called him "Bill," and even when thinking of him he had never gone farther than plain 'William.' It was 'my boy William,'—or 'Poor-house Bill'—or, perhaps 'Bill Albert.' The poor boy had never, while in his native town, to his recollection been called by his whole true name. So it was not very surprising that the old man should have failed to think of his quondam almshouse boy when thinking of "Squire Alberton."

At the appointed time the young lawyer came out and Mr. Howe was much pleased with his looks. They sat down together and the old man brought out his papers—all he could raise, which had the least bearing upon the subject in hand. Mr. Alberton examined them, and in the end he told Howe he would go on with the case. The old farmer was beside himself with joy. He had not only obtained the services of the best lawyer in that section—best as a hard working, industrious, indefatigable researcher, and as a cool, clear-headed reasoner—but said lawyer had consented to risk his reputation upon the case.

The trial finally came on. Benjamin Grumly was there, with two lawyers, and he was sure of success. His lawyers had assured him there was no mistake.

The plaintiff's leading counsel stated his case with great assurance; but when Alberton came to open his budget of facts and deductions the other side looked blank. He had worked hard and had been very fortunate. He was able to prove that Aaron Grumly really owned the estate when he sold it, though the business between him and his brother had been done in a bungling, brotherly way. They had traded very much like they would for a horse; yet it was made perfectly plain that Aaron had bought and that he had paid a fair price for it, his brother only giving him a stated amount of the purchase money as a legacy.

The jury had the case in their hands but a few minutes. They saw that the old farmer really and honestly owned the farm, and that other parties had put the plaintiff up to claiming it, for the purpose of shielding themselves—parties who had used money belonging to him. These parties knew that the business between the two brothers had been very loosely done, and they hoped there might be found some flaw large enough to draw the estate through. But the jury thought differently. In a very short time they returned with a verdict for the defendant.

Mr. Howe sat in his parlor, and he was very happy. He was secure in his house, and the fearful storm had passed harmlessly over. Mr. Alberton was announced. The old man grasped him by the hand, and blessed him over and over again.

"My daughter must see the man who has saved her home," the old man said, as he arose from his seat.

And in a few moments he returned, leading Anna by the hand. She was a beautiful girl,—bright, rosy, healthy, buoyant, with her native goodness shadowed in every lineament. She advanced, and her father introduced her. The young lawyer arose and extended his hand. Anna took it, and as she gazed him fairly in the face, she started, and a quick pallor overspread her fair features.

"*William!*" she uttered, in a low whisper.

"Do you remember me Anna?" he asked, tenderly.

"Is it William?"

"Yes," he replied, drawing her nearer to him and speaking tremulously; "I am the once poor boy to whom you were always so kind. You remember me now?"

"Yes—yes," the maiden murmured, and then sank into the seat.

Mr. Howe was astonished. He rubbed his eyes, and then gazed into the youth's face; and finally he started forward and caught his hand.

"*William!*" he cried. "*My* William!—Is it? Are you *my* William?"

"Yes, my good friend," the young man answered, with moistened eyes. "I am the very one—the one you took from the poor-house, and tried to bring up."

"My William! My William, and I didn't know it!" the old man cried, still holding him by the hand. But you don't feel hard towards me?" You don't blame me for the things long agone?"

"Tut, tut, don't talk so. You know I could not do that. No, no,—I only have remembered you with gratitude. You did the best for me you could. I was no more suited to your wants than an infant would have been. You did not understand me. I was never meant for a farmer. And here let me say one word. You may not need the information, but you may find parents to whom you can communicate it with profit. It is this: Never keep a boy at a business for which he has no taste or capacity. We are all differently constituted. There are minds which can be no more confined to physical labor than a horse can be taught to write or speak. Different plants and trees require different climates and soils; and so different minds require different occupations and engagements. Bring up a child to habits of industry, truth, and economy, and beyond that be sure that he is placed in a position which is congenial to his tastes and feelings."

The old man understood it, and he resolved that he would impart the secret to the first one he should meet who might need it.

Anna had turned very pale, and had grown faint. But she soon recovered; and before night she sat by William Alberton's side, with her head upon his bosom, and both his arms about her. He said—"Anna—you will love me and be my wife!"

And she wept, and drew more closely to him and said—

"Yes."

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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For the Farmer.

The followiug seasonable article, which we find in the *Country Gentleman*, contains some excellent suggestions, which may be valuable just now, if properly considered and applied. Sometimes a single hint, judiciously embraced, may be of more value to a farmer than the price of a half dozen years' subscription to the *Huntingdon Globe*.

There is much difference of opinion and practice among farmers in the management of their corn crops. Some always practice cutting the stalks soon after the kernels have become glazed or checked, believing that such a course hastens the ripening of the corn; and the removal of the stalks greatly facilitates the process of harvesting, and that green-cut, well cured cornstalks are much more valuable as winter forage for cattle, than the same would be if left uncut till the corn was fully ripened, as is the practice of some. We presume this is a correct idea.—But experiments made some years since, by the Hon. W. Clark, of Massachusetts, seem to prove that the number of bushels of corn per acre was very much lessened where the stalks were cut, compared with portions of the field where the corn was not topped, but all left till the corn was fully ripened. By this experiment the loss in grain must have been much greater than the increased value of the green-cut stalks over the perfectly ripened fodder. But a difference of ten or twelve days' time in cuting the stalks might make a material difference in the value of the grain. We think it the safest way for those farmers that practice "topping" their corn, to cut their stalks quite late, rather than a few days too soon.

Well-cured cornfodder is a valuable winter feed for farm stock, and much care should be exercised in saving it in the best possible condition. Many farmers are quite too negligent in this matter. We have seen the stalks cut quite green and many days too soon, bound in large bundles and put up in large shock, where it remained during all weathers for weeks, or till the corn was harvested; heavy winds blew over many of the shocks, and drenching rains thoroughly wetted them, thus nearly ruining them as fodder. We have seen others cart them directly from the field as soon as bound in bundles, where from want of room and care a large portion of them became mouldy, and nearly rotten and worthless. We know some careful farmers that pursue a different course. They do not top their corn until most of the tops of the spindles are dead, and many of the husks have lost their green color. They cut their stalks in fair weather, bind them in small bundles, cart them to the barns, and place the bundles *astride* of poles extending from beam to beam across the barn floor. Here they dry without heating or growing mouldy. If they have not room enough over the barn floor, they make use of hovels or sheds, in curing them. Those that practice this method think they are fully compensated for all extra labor, in the enhanced value of the fodder.

Many farmers prefer letting the crop stand till the grains are principally glazed, and then cutting all near the surface of the ground, and shocking in the field, letting it remain there till dry enough for husking. Some contend the corn ripens as well as if left upon the separate hills. The fodder, as a whole is thought to be worth much more cured by this method, than by any other process.—The crop, when thus cut up and shocked is placed beyond injury from frost—a matter of much consequence some years. There is but little if anything gained by cutting and shocking corn after it has been stricken by frost. In cutting up the corn as soon as fairly glazed, the fields can be cleared in season for sowing winter wheat or rye—sometimes a matter of much consequence.

Some contend the soundest and heaviest corn can only be grown by letting "nature take its course," that is, let the whole plant remain uncut till the corn is "dead ripe."—This course probably may insure the greatest weight of corn per acre, if the autumn is favorable to its perfect maturing. We have more than once pursued this course, but found the labor of harvesting much greater, and thought the fodder less valuable.

Seasons vary so much, and the circumstances of farmers differ so greatly, (to say nothing of their prejudices,) that it would be idle for any one to attempt to point out the one best way—or rather, to say there was but one best way under all circumstances.—From present appearances, and the information within our reach, we think it may be pretty safely predicted, that over a wide range of our country, this is not destined to be a great corn year. A large part of the growing corn is too late to fully mature, unless we have an unusually warm September and October, a circumstance hardly to be expected. Therefore it will probably be the safer course for most farmers to cut up and shock their corn as soon as it will any way answer, that is, if it can be done before receiving much injury from frost; by so donig they may save much in the value of fodder, and much corn would ripen in the shock that would be nearly ruined by frost. We have several times seen corn put up, and tied in moderately sized bundles and slung across poles over the barn floor, where it has dried perfecly, and the fodder was much better than it would have been had it been shocked in the field. We have seen various methods of shocking corn in the field. Some put a dozen large bundles into a shock; such large stacks do not dry well. Others cut and stand it around a hill purposely left uncut.—We have seen corn very safely stooked by only using five bundles to the stook—one in the centre and one on each of the other sides; a band of rye straw was tightly tied around the whole some four feet from the ground, and the tops of the stocks bent over and tied down. Such stooks stand better than larger ones, and also dry much better.

Corn when harvested before it is perfectly ripened, and dried in the field, as much of it probably will be the coming harvest is sometimes injured when stored in large quantities in the crib, or the slatted corn house. If dry, windy weather follows after the corn has been cribbed or housed, it generally dries well, but if long continued damp or rainy weather succeeds, the corn is very liable to heat and mould, &c., injuring its mealing qualities. To guard against such a loss, we have known farmers to have a tight box stove in their corn houses, and they kept up a brisk fire a portion of the time during the damp weather, thereby drying their corn very fast, and saving it from injury.

The labor of manuring, plowing, planting and hoeing an acre of corn, is no trifling job in many situations of the country, and it should be the aim of the farmer to make the most of this labor, and not cheat himself out of a portion of his work by suffering his corn or corn-fodder to be injured or wasted through negligence or lack of care on his part.

☞ Sulphur fed to sheep is pronounced a certain remedy against the ticks which frequently infest, very injuriously, these animals.

☞ The greatest objection to thin seeding of wheat, is that the plants tiller and do not ripen so early. In districts affected by the wheat midge, therefore, sow plenty of seed.

Sabbath-Day Musings.

Is it True?

Is it true that there are in the world 670,000,000 of our fellow creatures who are still bowing down to stocks and stones, ignorant of the living and true God; and all this in a time emphatically called "The age of missions?"

It is true that in our own land the Sabbath is openly, legally desecrated by liquor and other traffic, open railways and excursion parties, with many other habitual customs?

It is true that there are every year at least 8,000,000 of quarters of grain used in making spirituous liquors, the bane and curse of the people?

Is it true that the issues of the infidel and immoral press are far above the religious; and that while the land is flooded with worthless and immoral publications, and religious papers are comparatively rarely met with?

And finally, is it true that by far the greater portion of professing christians never effectually aid in the work of evangelization save by an occasional subscription or temporary effort?

Reader, what are you doing for Christ?—You have now entered upon the latter half of the year. Is it not well to call yourself to account for the manner in which you have spent the first? Have you lived for yourself or your Saviour? Have you got nearer to heaven or nearer to hell than you were at the beginning of the year? Answer to God and your own conscience in view of the judgment seat of Christ?

Prepare for Death.

A young man in the vigor of health, was thrown from a vehicle, and conveyed to the nearest house, in a state of alarming danger. A physician was called. The first question of the wounded youth, was, "Sir, must I die? must I die? deceive me not in this thing." He was told that he could not live more than an hour. He waked up, as it were at once, to a full sense of the dreadful reality. "Must I then go into eternity in an hour? must I appear before my God and Judge in an hour? God knows that I have made no preparation for this event. I knew that impenitent youths were sometimes thus cut off suddenly, but it never entered my mind that I was to be one of that number.—And now what shall I do to be saved? He was told that he must repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. "But how shall I repent and believe?" There is no time to explain the manner. Death will not wait for explanation. The work must be done. The whole business of an immortal being in this probationary life is now crowded into one short hour—and that is an hour of mental agony and distraction. Friends were around, and running to and fro in the frenzy of grief. The poor sufferer with a bosom heaving with emotion, and an eye gleaming with desperation, continued his cry of "What shall I do to be saved?" till, in less than an hour, his voice was hushed in the stillness of death.

Do not Condemn Hastily.

Be patient with your erring brother, for God is very patient with you, and it is your duty to imitate your Father in Heaven as much as possible. For one or two acts that may be proved to be wrong, do not condemn and cast out forever a beloved brother. You may not understand the whole case, and if you were faithfully and prayerfully to visit that brother, as Christ has labored with you, he might be saved. We cannot always see into the heart, and our judgment would perhaps be condemned as often as approved by our Saviour. Instead of casting stones at an individual, we would often, if we knew and felt as Jesus does, sympathizing, say to the erring, "Go and sin no more." We are called upon to exercise not judgment so much as mercy and love.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Human Elevation.

"I know" says Channing, "but one elevation of a human being, and that is Elevation of Soul. Without this, it matters nothing where a man stands, or what he possesses; and with it, he towers, he is one of God's nobility, no matter what place he holds in the social scale. There are not different kinds of dignity for different orders of men, but one and the same to all. The only elevation of a human being, consists in the exercise, growth, energy of the higher principles and powers of his soul. A bird may be shot upward by a foreign force, but it raises, in the true sense of the word, only when it spreads its own wings, and soars by its own living power. So a man may be thrust upwards in a conspicuous place by outward accidents, but he rises only so far as he exerts himself, and expands his best faculties, and ascends by a free effort, to a nobler region of thought and action."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 23, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

FOR SUPREME JUDGES,
Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, of Berks.
Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, of Erie.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SENATOR,
WILLIAM P. SCHELL, of Bedford county.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
FOR REGISTER & RECORDER,
JAMES B. CAROTHERS, of Morris.
FOR PROTHONOTARY,
DAVID CALDWELL, of Cromwell.
FOR TREASURER,
JOHN H. LIGHTNER, of Shirleysburg.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS OZBORN, of Jackson.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES MURPHY, of Petersburg.
FOR AUDITOR,
JOHN M. STONEROAD, of Birmingham.

Advertisements.

List of Letters, by Wm. Colon, P. M.——To the Public, by M. Roman.——Estrays, by Mary A. Huey.——Opening of the Shirleysburg Female Seminary, by J. B. Kidder, Principal.——Milnwood Academy, by W. H. Woods, Principal.——Orphans' Court Sale, by David Rupert.——J. Weichselbaum, Optician and Oculist.

BOOK NOTICES.

DUODECIMO ILLUSTRATED EDITION OF THE COMPLETE WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS.—Peterson's illustrated edition of the Works of CHARLES DICKENS has just been published at an immense outlay. The edition is the handsomest and cheapest sett of works ever published. The work is complete in twenty-five volumes, with over 500 steel and wood illustrations, from designs by Cruikshank, Phiz, Leech, Maclise, &c., and is printed on thick and the best and finest of white paper, with large type. Each work contains between *forty and fifty engravings*, and is contained in two volumes, beautifully bound in cloth.

The volumes are sold in setts, or either can be had separately. The price of a sett of this work, owing to the binding, is from $31.25 to $62.50 The Pickwick Papers, Nicholas Nickleby, David Copperfield, Oliver Twist, Bleak House, Old Curiosity Shop, Christmas Stories, Little Dorritt, Dombey and Son, Sketches by Boz, Barnaby Rudge, Martin Chuzzlewit, and Dickens' New Stories, can be purchased separately at from $2.50 to $5.

PEOPLE'S EDITION.—This edition is complete in thirteen volumes, of near 1000 pages each, with two illustrations to each volume, not on as thick or as fine paper as the Illustrated Edition, but contains the same *reading* matter, printed from large type. Price, $1.50 each, or $19.50 for the complete sett.

CHEAP EDITION is complete in 13 volumes, paper cover; either or all of which can be had separately. Price 50 cts. each. The complete sett for $5.

COMPLETE LIBRARY EDITION.—In six very large octavo volumes, with a portrait, on steel, of Dickens. Contains near 5000 very large pages, and bound in various styles.—Price of a complete sett, from $9 to $18.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION IN THIRTEEN VOLUMES.—This edition is printed on very thick and fine white paper, and profusely illustrated. Each volume contains a novel complete. Price of a complete sett, owing to the binding, from $19.50 to $39. Separately, $1.50 cents a volume.

☞Copies of any one, or any sett, of either edition of the above works, will be sent to any part of the United States, *free of postage*, on remitting the price to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid. Address T. B. PETERSON, No. 306, Chestnut Street, above Third, Philadelphia.

Hurrah!

The *Shirleysburg Herald* is very confident that every man upon the Union County ticket will be elected by five hundred—and some by a larger majority.

The *Journal* is very sure that Wharton will be the lowest on the three tickets, and that Evans will be the successful candidate.

The *American* has the Union Ticket elected by majorities not given—but possibly ranging from three to eight hundred, more or less.

We are content to wait until the elections in the different districts of the county are closed and the votes counted, before we elect any of the candidates, but our candid opinion is, that every man upon the Democratic ticket will be elected if a majority of the voters of the county vote for them.

A DIFFERENCE.—The opposition papers in all parts of the State are engaged in publishing notices complimentary to Wilmot, taken from Democratic journals at a time when that gentleman was acting with the Democratic party, and contrasting them with what the same papers say of his course at the present time. Well, what does that prove? Washington praised Arnold when fighting for the liberties of his country, but when he turned traitor and joined the enemy he changed his opinion, and denounced both the man and his treasonable acts.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—TICKETS.—The Amendments to the Constitution of our State, advertised in the *Register*, are to be voted on by the people at the approaching election, and no provision is made for tickets for that purpose. What is to be done? The printers cannot afford to do so heavy a job for nothing— and who will pay? The Legislature should have provided. We suggest that the county Commissioners of the several counties attend to the matter in behalf of the Commonwealth, and that the next Legislature be petitioned to make the required appropriation. If no provision be made for tickets, there will be nothing like a full expression of public sentiment on the Amendments.—*Hollidaysburg Register.*

The Governor should direct his party press in the State to furnish tickets for the voters of all parties, as the fat job of publishing the amendments has been given to them alone.—Tickets will not be printed at this office for or against the amendments unless they are paid for by the State, county or individuals.

EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS.—Milnwood Academy, at Shade Gap, and the Shirleysburg Female Seminary are excellent educational establishments and should not be overlooked.

The Democratic Nomination for Senator.

It will be seen by reference to the proceedings of the Democratic Senatorial Conference, held at Bedford on the 31st ult., published in our paper of to day, that WILLIAM P. SCHELL, Esq., of Bedford county, has received the nomination of that body for Senator. We feel strong in the belief, that no better selection could have been made. Mr. Schell is a first rate man, possessed of fine talents, a fluent and logical debater, and decidedly popular with the people. In his case, strange as it may seem in these degenerate times, the office is seeking the man, as he had no ambition or desire for official honors or emoluments. Unlike his office seeking opponent, General Koontz, he made no effort to obtain a nomination, and was unaware of it until it was publicly announced. It was a free will offering of his democratic fellow citizens, and we have assurances that he will accept the nomination so spontaneously tendered, and devote himself thoroughly to the work before him. We are told that the announcement of his nomination at the Democratic meeting in Bedford on the same evening, was received with thunders of applause and every demonstration of joy. He is a favorite son of the people of that county and they will roll up for him a heavy majority in October. The Opposition will find in the democratic nominee a man not easily defeated and one much the superior in every respect of their own candidate.—*Somerset Democrat.*

☞Hon. WM. P. SCHELL, of Bedford, has received the Democratic nomination for Senator in the District composed of the counties of Somerset, Bedford and Huntingdon. The people of those counties will consult their best interests by electing Mr. Schell. He is one of "nature's noblemen," and would make a Senator of whom all would be proud. As he is one of the most popular and energetic men in the State, we hope to see him elected. If he cannot succeed in the District, it is useless for any one else to try. Mr. Schell received the *unanimous* vote of the conference.—*Fulton Democrat.*

David Caldwell, Esq.,

We are pleased to see, has been nominated by the Democracy of Huntingdon county, for Prothonotary. In addition to being endowed with every capacity to perform the duties of the office, Mr. Caldwell is a sound radical Democrat. He resided in Washington township, in this county, from 1854 until 1857, and during that period, he distinguished himself by his devotion to Democratic principles and men, and by his unceasing opposition to every form of Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism. As a member of the Buchanan Club of Washington township he rendered valuable services during the glorious campaign of 1856. The Democracy of Cambria will rejoice to hear of his election.—*Ebensburg Dem. & Sentinel.*

Although a voter in another county for two years, Old Huntingdon was always the home of Mr. Caldwell, and the endorsement of his political character by the *Democrat & Sentinel*, should be sufficient to secure for him the united vote of the Democracy of this county.

JAMES MURPHY.—This gentleman is the Democratic candidate for Director of the Poor. He has had experience as Steward of the Poor House, and all parties agree that he was just the man for that position. If the citizens of the county will consult their interests they will elect Mr. Murphy a Director.

FARMERS' HIGH SCHOOL.—The annual election for three Trustees of the Farmers' High School of this State, was held at the farm in Centre county, on Wednesday last. The following persons were duly elected: Frederick Watts, of Cumberland; Hon. Jas. Miles, of Erie, and Joshua P. Eyre, of Delaware.—Proceedings next week.

☞An exchange justly remarks that those who fail to read the advertisements in a newspaper, often lose much more than they imagine. Advertisements are printed to be read just as much as any other item of news, and it is just as essential to read them.—There is not an advertisement printed that is not of importance to some one. Nothing speaks more clearly of a man's prosperity in business, than the manner in which he advertises.

More Acquisitions.

The Huntingdon *Journal* boldly asserts that Messrs. A. W. BENEDICT and S. S. WHARTON are Locofocos, that is, Democrats. The *Journal* is not, at all times, a reliable paper, and we are not prepared to confirm its statement; but should this be true, we protest against the course of those two gentlemen in opposing the regularly nominated candidates of the party, with whom the old Democracy throughout the county, as well as many of the opposition, are perfectly satisfied. We hope they will no longer encourage a spirit of disorganization in the party of their late adoption, but come out openly and boldly for the Democratic nominees.—Indeed, we should be glad to announce that the former would, at an early day, address the democratic and other citizens of the county in advocacy of Democratic principles, and that the latter had declined in favor of Dr. HOUTZ, the regularly nominated Democratic candidate for the Legislature. Come, now, gentlemen, make a clean breast of the matter.

☞CHARLES D. MURRAY, Esq., of Ebensburg, has become an associate editor of the Ebensburg *Democrat & Sentinel*. Charley is an enthusiastic writer, and a very clever fellow. We wish him success—prodigiously.

Wilmot as a Stump Speaker.

The Hollidaysburg *Standard* gives a graphic description of a Republican meeting held there, and declares it to have been "the most decided fizzle ever held in that place." Of WILMOT'S speech it says:

David mounted the rostrum with becoming dignity and for two mortal hours hammered away at his favorite hobby, the wool question. With the exception of a few words at the opening, and a brief allusion to Americanism at the close of his harangue, all his cry was, "Wool!—Wool!—Wool!" His remarks were a rehash of his speeches at other places, interlarded with some of the N. Y. Tribune's "bleeding Kansas" roorbacks, and were received by his audience with an ominous silence that must have been anything but gratifying to the feelings and hopes of himself and friends. The meeting adjourned as silently as it assembled, and the illustrious 'champion of freedom' wended his way to Altoona as cheerless as he came.

Wilmot disappoints everybody wherever he goes. His party puffed him up to the dimensions of a great man, which he is not, and consequently he must everywhere disappoint the people. The Pittsburg *Post* thus refers to one of his speeches in that city:

"He may be a very smart man, but he certainly is not much of a popular speaker.—Last night, at Lafayette Hall, he occupied about two hours with a tame and unimpressive recapitulation of precisely the same ideas upon slavery, Kansas, &c., which we have heard and read a hundred times before. He advanced nothing new or striking. He is a plain speaker, without animation and with no pretensions to eloquence. Had we not known it was David Wilmot, we might readily have mistaken the speaker for a Wesleyan Methodist preacher delivering an anti-slavery sermon. The audience were evidently disappointed."

A SPECK OF WAR.—The great Brigham of Utah seems to accept the interference of the administration in the affairs of the Latter Day Saints in somewhat bad temper. He talks in his usual strain of "sending our enemies to hell across lots," and his trumpeters and press, with less discretion but no less venom, notify the country that, if the government persists in sending such officials as have heretofore been appointed, "they will really need a larger body guard than 25,000 soldiers." Brigham also insists that the time will come when the Latter Days Saints must erect themselves into a "free and independent kingdom," and that he would regard the sending of an armed force to Utah by the government, as an evidence that "it is time for the thread to be cut," or in other words, for revolution and rebellion against the United States.

Our Judicial Candidates.

We commend the following notice of Hon. WILLIAM STRONG, which we copy from the *Berks and Schuylkill Journal*, the Black Republican organ of Berks County, to the attention of our readers, as showing in what estimation our candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court is held at home, even by his political opponents. The *Journal* says:—"The nomination of Mr. STRONG will elicit a large vote in his favor, not only from his own party, but from those who stand in the position of political opponents, and this will be the case not alone in Berks, but wherever he is known. Mr. S. is a graduate of Yale College, which he left with the highest honor. His legal career commenced in this county where his talents soon placed him at the head of the bar. He represented this county in Congress two terms, and declined a re-election. To legal abilities of the highest order, he adds great industry and power of application to business, and the unimpeachable integrity of his character, his sympathy with all business enterprises that have added to the prosperity of this city, and his private virtues, have secured him universal respect and the affectionate regards of this community. In saying this we do but justice to a political opponent."

The Warren *Ledger* thus alludes to Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, the colleague of Mr. STRONG on the Democratic State ticket:—"The people of this county are well acquainted with Judge T., he having formerly filled the office of President Judge in this district; since which he has represented this Congressional district in Congress for three successive terms—a rare occurrence in the Northern States. Having occupied public positions, at brief intervals, for a period of twenty years and upwards, his name has become as familiar as household words in this section of the State. Judge THOMPSON has never yet been defeated before the people, and his most sanguine opponents do not anticipate a different result in the present contest. His name is a tower of strength in Northwestern Pennsylvania, particularly in his own county, in this section of the State, we may safely predict that he will run many thousands ahead of his ticket.

Patriotism.

Can that man be patriotic who endeavors to prejudice one portion of the Union against another? Wrong acts are always fair subjects for animadversion, but this is a very different thing from exciting sectional and personal prejudices against a portion of our own people.

Did any man ever hear a Republican speech made, in which the whole people of the South were not denounced in terms that should be applied only to an enemy? 'Aristocrats,' 'nabobs,' 'nigger drivers,' with other and viler epithets are constantly applied to them by the Abolition speakers. If these men by such means succeed in inducing the same hatred of the South in the breasts of all our people that they themselves feel, can the Union survive it? Or what would the Union be worth with the two sections hating each other with fierce malevolence? But under such circumstances it would not stand, any more than two brothers could live together under the same roof who hated and constantly denounced each other as vile scoundrels.

Washington, in his farewell address, expressly cautions the people against 'designing men,' (to use his own language,) who would 'endeavor to excite a belief that there is a real difference of local interests.'

The Republican speakers who denounce the South with so much violence, thereby oppose every sentiment of patriotism and of the farewell address of Washington. If any doubt let them read that address and compare it with the Republican speeches.—*Clint. Dem.*

Stumping the State!

The opposition presses appear to be wonderfully exercised, because General Packer, yielding to the expressed views of the Democratic State Committee, declined to accompany Mr. Wilmot through the Commonwealth, and discuss with him questions which have already gone through the full process of argument, and have nothing at all to do with the subject-matter of the next gubernatorial election.

Now, although we know—and all who have any knowledge of the respective parties, know—that Gen. Packer is, in every respect, a more pleasing, logical, eloquent and convincing public speaker than Judge Wilmot, and although we are fully aware of the fact that, independently of all other qualifications, having the *right* of the argument would inevitably lead the democratic disputant to victory over his opponent, still we are glad that "stump-speaking," as it is termed, has not been adopted as a part of the democratic system. We may, in future times, have gubernatorial candidates who, although not gifted as Gen. Packer is with the power of eloquent oratory, may possess every requisite qualification to adorn the executive chair, and there is no good reason whatever, why men of such a stamp should be laid aside, to make room for others whose main recommendation would be that they could talk glibly, and please a listening crowd by the humor or the interesting general character of their remarks. Had such a rule prevailed in days gone by, the State might have been deprived of such men as Snyder, Findlay, Shultz, Wolf and Shunk. Our opponents, too, would have suffered in like manner, for most of the few Governors whom they have ever succeeded in electing in this State, did not and could not lay claim to the slightest oratorical distinction.

We think, and ever have thought, that the efforts of public speakers have always had an undue rate of importance attached to them, when compared with those who give their ideas to the public by means of the pen. In many parts of our country, it has been and may be truly said, that a man who can "make a speech" although the Queen's English may be slashed without mercy, and history be falsified through ignorance, is, nevertheless, regarded as a man of ability by the crowd. On the other hand, a well-educated man, who possesses even the finest order of talents, who appears before the public as a mere writer, is comparatively little appreciated—the masses seeming to think, like Dogberry, that "reading and writing come by nature," and hence are to be regarded as of little worth.

An author whose name we cannot just now call to mind, truthfully remarks, that a man may write one of the best essays or articles that ever emanated from the human mind, and lay it before the public, and but few will regard it as anything remarkable; but let the same thing be printed as the *verbatim* report of a *public speech*, and every man who is able to read will pronounce it excellent.

In the political world it but too frequently occurs that no man is regarded as "great" who cannot "make a speech"—and an ignorant man, of ordinary capacity, who possesses the "gift of gab," and a store of anecdotes, would stand a better chance, in some sections of the country, of getting to Congress, than a Washington, a Jefferson or a Franklin.—The people do not seem to be aware that the most useful and effective public servants usually do the least talking, and, not unfrequently, have the least capacity as public speakers.—Jefferson never made a speech of any considerable length, and we believe that Franklin never did but once, and then his speech was brief, and not delivered with any flourish of oratory. Washington himself was utterly unable to make what is termed "a speech"—at least, extemporaneously. In our own day, the most excellent members of our National and State legislatures are not to be found among those most conspicuous as talkers—on the contrary, it may be regarded as an almost general rule, that too many of the men whose names occur most frequently in the published proceedings of such bodies, ought properly to be regarded as among the least useful and efficient members thereof.

The undue appreciation of "talking talent" to which we have alluded, has an evil effect. It prompts many public servants to do a vast amount of unnecessary talking, that they may be "heard at home," to the neglect of the actual business of their office, and the useless prolongation of sessions to the extravagant waste of the public money. Besides, it prompts the ambitious to cultivate the "talking faculty," to the neglect of the more important requisites for real efficiency and usefulness. It would be better for the country, if the people would learn to think more of writing than of mere talking men—at least, the quiet, deep thinkers, and the practical men of the land should be more generally and properly appreciated. Then our gubernatorial canvasses would never be looked upon as mere gladiatorial contests, and our sessions of Congress and of the State legislature would be shorter and of more actual value to the public.

We have been led into a digression, but to return to where we began, we repeat the expression of our gratification, that the Democratic State Committee advised General Packer against the acceptance of Mr. Wilmot's invitation to "stump the State." The question of slavery—Mr. Wilmot's peculiar hobby—has been discussed thoroughly, and in all its bearings within the past year. Its merits have nothing to do, either one way or the other, with the fulfilment of the requirements of the gubernatorial station. The democracy of Pennsylvania are competent and willing, on all proper occasions, to give their decision on national questions of practical importance;—but when they are to choose a Governor, they do not pretend to elect him for the purpose of regulating the affairs of the nation, but to carry out what they regard as just and correct views of *State* policy. If they believe the candidate selected for their support possesses these essential qualities, they will give him their cordial support, and leave Judge Wilmot, like another Don Quixotte, to fight as many "windmills" as he may please to magine to be men in armor.—*Norristown Register.*

☞The receipts of the Pennsylvania Railroad for August, were $456,716,55, being an increase of $88,997,97 over last year. From January 1st to September 1st, the receipts this year were $3,367,587,73, being an increase of $151,608,80 over the corresponding period of last year. The increase is attributed to the circumstance of the company being now in possession of the main line.—Their expenses are doubtless considerably increased.

☞Mortification in a wounded or diseased part may sometimes be prevented by surrounding it with charcoal.

Correspondence of the Milwaukee Sentinel.

Indian Difficulties in Minnesota.

CROW WING, M. T., Sunday, Aug. 23, 1857.

The past week has been one of unusual excitement to the people of this portion of the Territory, in consequence of the hanging by the people of three Indians for the murder of a Dutchman on the road some fifteen miles above here. Two squaws, knowing of the sad affair, hastened to inform the nearest whites. Pursuit was at once made to capture them, which was soon effected, and they were then handed over to the sheriff to be taken to St. Paul or Fort Snelling. Before such a step could be accomplished, the whites took the prisoners in charge and conveyed them to Little Falls. The facts being made known it was decided to hang the three at once.—Evening was the time appointed for carrying into effect the intent of their hasty determination. A point on the roadside was selected, a pole was extended from two trees, a farm wagon was driven under it, and on the end stood the three doomed men, who acknowledged their guilt. The nooses were made fast to the pole and passed around their necks; the word was given to the driver and off he drove, all three falling a distance of 18 inches.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Little demand for Flour for export—market firmer. Superfine at $5 75. Common, extra, and fancy brands from $5 75 to $8 for home consumption. Rye Flour and Corn Meal inactive and dull. Grain—Very little Wheat offering—holders firm. Good red 135c., and 140@145c for white—these rates generally refused. Rye steady at 75c. Corn scarce and in request. 1200 bu. Yellow 80c. in store. Oats in fair request. 3000 bu. fair Southern 34c. in cars.

MILNWOOD ACADEMY.—MALE AND FEMALE.—The next session of this Institution will open the last Wednesday of October. The instruction in all the branches will be thorough and systematic. We want it distinctly understood that we wish no one to apply whose moral character is not good. Students will have the privilege of boarding either in the Institution or in private families. The Institution is located at Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., on the mail route between Mt. Union station on Penn'a Rail Road and Chambersburg. For further particulars address

W. H. WOODS, *Principal.*

Shade Gap, Sept. 23, 1857-3t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale on the premises, on

SATURDAY, THE 31ST OF OCTOBER, NEXT,

A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, deceased,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Flenner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected A LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. This farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.

TERMS OF SALE. One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon post office.

DAVID RUPERT.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

J. WEICHSELBAUM, Optician and Oculist, from Philadelphia, respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a room at Jackson's Hotel, where he offers for sale SPECTACLES, of every variety, size, and quality.

A new invention of Spectacles, for distant or close reading, with gold, silver, steel, and tortoise-shell frames, and a new and improved assortment of perifocal ground flint Glasses of his own manufacture. He would particularly call the attention of the public to his spectacles for

NEAR SIGHTED PERSONS,

And for persons who have been operated upon for the cataract of the eye, and to his new kind of glasses and Conservers of the sight made of the best flint and azure Glasses. Good Glasses may be known by their shape, exact centre, sharp and highly polished surface. The qualities are to be found in a high degree in his glasses. Also, the Hunting Glasses of the best quality.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!—The very best BRAZILIAN PEBBLE! so universally proved to be far superior to any other glass.

Also—Microscopes, Spy and Quizzing Glasses of every size and quality; Telescopes, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, with different powers, together with every variety of articles in the optical line not mentioned.

☞Optical and other instruments and Glasses carefully repaired at short notice. He can always select Glasses to suit the vision of the person, as he sees them, on the first trial. He will remain in this place during the Fair in October, and those in want of the above articles will please give him a call.

☞He will, if required, go to any respectable house where his services may be wanted.

☞The very best EYE-WATER always for sale.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Huntingdon, September 23, 1857.

A
Abbott Charles A
B
Bare Eliza
Bare J N
Bell William
Berkstresser Jacob S
Beohtte John
Black Charles S
Blake Hiram
Bowles D R 2
Boltimore Elizabeth
Brown Mary Jane
Brenmamin Rudolph
Brennaman Raichel
Bulleman William
C
Camp Joseph G
Campfield J A
Claubaugh Robert
Collins M
Couch G G
Creiger J
Crownover Margaret
Cummings Lillie
Conart Wm A
Conrad Mary P
Carry William
Counsmen J G
D
Davenport W and J.
Davies Samuel
Deller Eliza
Defabaugh Daniel
Decker Levi
Deaney Nathan
Dunn James
Dunn Susan W
E
Eckel Samuel C
Ennis A S
F
Frioss Jacob
Forshey Johnathan 2
Fossleman William
Fetter George
Franks John
Feighner John
Forbes John
Fulchter S
Fuoss Jacob
Fox Chase & Ht. Tpk. R. Co.
Franks John
Fusselman William
G
Gant James
Geisinger J B
Goodman Daniel
Gossler Catharine
Goeman Alexandria
Green Finsey
Grysshart Catharine
Gramm William
Grafius Mary
Gunther Daniel
H
Hodges F C 2
Huzlet James
Hefner Charles
Harn Mary
Hudson & Storm
Hoffner Martha
Hess M C
Hetrick Philip K
Hare David
Hess Jacob
Hutley Nancy
Horss Fanny
Huyett G Louis
Hutchinson David 2
Hoflin Benjamin
Honsen P B
Horton Thomas W
Holten Patrick
Hunter Matthew
Henderson James
Houpe George
Hunter David
J
Johnston David
Johnston George W
K
Koons John
Kyle Robert
Kurtz Josiah 2
Keens William
L
Logan G W
Logan Henry
Loyd Raichel
Lano James
Leed Hugh
Leaster Eliza E
M
Miller J C
Murty Amanda
Miner F D
Mitchell F J
Madson Gregg A
Murrels Andrew
Mans John
Murphy Thomas
Murray William
Miller Lizzie W
Miller Charlotte
McCloskey Edward
McGeorge
McCloskey Man
McCracken Robert
McAlphin George 2
McCurdy Thomas
McConnel Rebecca
McNeil A C & Co
N
Nealy Catherine
Newell Alexander
Norris J
Necord Joseph N
O
Oakley L B
Owens George
Owen & Lambert
P
Price Elizabeth
Powels Robert L
Poe Rebecca
Patton B F
Patrick Andrew
Pierce William
Parkinson Juliann 2
Peighal William
Peighal Samuel
R
Raber Louisa
Reed R
Reed Andrew
Ridenour John
Ridenour Levi
Robinson James
Reynolds John
Royer John
S
Simpson Mary
Souders Mary
Sebeck John
Starry John A
Stewart George
Stewart G W & Son
Straliff Eliza
Stetzel George
Shade Susan
Sharp James H
Snyder Samuel C
Spaulding William S
Sweeny Patrick
T
Tompkins Joel
Titus E A
Turner John
V
Varrerar George W
W
Warner Doctor
Wealds Rane
Wilkins Robert
Willits Eunice
White George
Woods J S
Y
Yerkes Richard E
Young John
Z
Zimmerman William

☞Persons inquiring for letters in the above list, will say they are advertised. One cent due on each letter.

WM. COLON, P. M.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTRAYS.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Porter township, on Friday, 18th inst., *one black horse*, supposed to be 10 or 12 years old, and *one bay mare*, with left fore foot and right hind foot white, and a small star in her face; supposed to be about the age of the horse.—The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

Alexandria, Sept. 23, 1857.* MARY A. HUEY.

THE WINTER SESSION OF THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will open on Monday, November 2, and continued five months.

TERMS—For Board and English tuition, per session, $62.50. French and Music Extra.

For particular information apply to

J. B. KIDDER, Principal.

Shirleysburg, Sept. 23, 1857-6t.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The young man now traveling through the county, with horse and waggon, selling Ready-Made Clothing, is no Agent or Clerk of mine, his representations to the contrary notwithstanding. I have no Agents or Clerks peddling Clothing for me.

H. ROMAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 23, 1857.

ESTATE OF ANN S. HAYS, dec'd.—Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the Estate of ANN S. HAYS, late of Barree township, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN C. COUCH,

Sept. 16, 1857-6t.* *Administrator.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Catharine Gordon's Estate.—The undersigned *Auditor*, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Thomas Anderson, Administrator of Catharine Gordon, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice, that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Alexander McKibben's Estate.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the assets remaining in the hands of Dr. John McCulloch, Administrator of Alexander McKibben, dec'd, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Friday*, the 16th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said Estate are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Jno. F. Spangler's Assignee.—The undersigned, appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of George W. Speer, Assignee of John F. Spangler, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—Assignee's Account.—*George Gwin's Assignee.*—The undersigned appointed Auditor, by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John Scott, Esq., Assignee of George Gwin, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Saturday*, the 17th day of *October*, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same or be debarred from coming in for a share of such assets or fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the moneys in the hands of Graffus Miller, Sheriff, arising from the sale of the Real Estate of William Wagoner, to and among those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice that he will attend for that purpose at his office in the Borough of Huntingdon, on *Thursday*, the 15th day of *October*, 1857, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons having claims against said fund are required to present the same, or be debarred from coming in for a share of said fund.

A. W. BENEDICT,

Sept. 16, 1857-4t. *Auditor.*

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—There will be exposed to sale, in pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of OCTOBER next, on the premises, a VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, late the property of William Hays, dec'd, situate in Jackson township, Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of Samuel Powell, William Porter and others, containing TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY-ONE ACRES, more or less, about 125 acres of which are cleared, and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance well timbered, having thereon erected a two story log dwelling house and bank barn. There are also on the premises a good Apple Orchard, and a flowing pump of good limestone water at the door of the dwelling house.

TERMS OF SALE: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest; to be secured by the Judgment bonds of the purchaser. Sale to commence at 12 o'clock M. of said day.

SAMUEL STEWART,

Executor of William Hays, deceased.

Jackson township, Sept. 16, 1857.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of said county to make sale of the Real Estate of Peter Decker, late of West, (now Oneida) township, dec'd, will, on *Saturday*, the 10th day of *October* next, expose to public sale on the premises at 2 o'clock P. M. of said day, all that tract of land situate in said Oneida township, adjoining lands of James Gwin, George Miller, Samuel Hettrick, and Nicholas C. Decker, containing one hundred and forty-five acres, be the same more or less, (it being the tract of which said Peter Decker died seized) having thereon erected a two story dwelling house and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments thereafter, with the interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

NICHOLAS C. DECKER,

Sept. 16, 1857-3t. *Trustee.*

REAL ESTATE OF DAWSON C. SMALLEY, dec'd.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of a plurius order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon County, there will be sold at public vendue or outcry on the premises on TUESDAY, the 20th day of OCTOBER, 1857, between the hours of 10 A. M. & 2 P. M. A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Shirley township, Huntingdon county, bounded by Juniata river on the East and North East; by the lands of Swisharts heirs on the North; by Aughwick Creek on the North West; by lands of Jas. M. Bell on the South; and by lands of Bell's heirs and Oliver Plumer on the South West, containing about TWO HUNDRED and FIFTY ACRES, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and under cultivation, having thereon erected a two story stone dwelling house with Kitchen attached. A Stone bank barn, Stone Spring house, Stone tenant house, &c., &c. Also on said premises is an Iron Ore Bank, Orchard, &c., being the real estate of Dawson C. Smalley dec'd.

TERMS OF SALE:—One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale; and the residue in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by bonds and mortgage of the purchaser. Due attendance given on the day of sale by

HENRY BREWSTER,

Administrator of Dawson C. Smalley, deceased.

Sept. 16, 1857.-5t

FANCY FURS FOR LADIES.—JOHN FAREIRA & CO., (New No.) 818 MARKET St., above Eighth, Philadelphia. Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in Ladies, Gentlemen and Childrens *FANCY FURS*, Wholesale and Retail. J. F. & Co., would call the attention of *Dealers* and the *Public* generally to their immense Stock of Fancy Furs for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children; their assortment embraces every article and kind of *Fancy Furs*, that will be worn during the Season—such as Full Capes, Half Capes, Quarter Capes, Talmas, Victorines, Boas, Muffs & Muffatees, from the *finest Russian Sable* to the lowest price Domestic Furs.

For Gentlemen the largest assortment of Fur Collars, Gloves, Gauntlets, &c.; being the direct Importers of all our Furs, and Manufacturers of them under our own supervision, we feel satisfied we can offer better inducements to dealers and the public generally than any other house, having an immense assortment to select from and at the Manufacturers prices.—*We only ask: a call.*

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.

No. 818 MARKET Street, above Eighth,

Sept. 16, 1857.-4m. Philadelphia.

BARRELS! BARRELS!—Persons wanting empty Barrels can get them to

Sept. 2, 1857. LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

JEWELRY—A new stock just opened by JOHN FRISCH.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, from $2 up to $200, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

ALL KINDS OF CLOCKS, insured for Twelve Months, for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

REVOLVERS—a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

PORTE MONNAIES, Spectacles, Fancy Articles, &c., a fine assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

APPALLING DISASTER.

Total loss of the Steamship Central America —Over Five Hundred Lives Lost—The Ladies and Children saved—Near Two Million in Gold Lost.

The steamship Central America from California, foundered on Saturday the 12th inst., when two hundred miles off Cape Hatteras. The Central America had 525 passengers, and with officers and crew, over 600 persons, and $1,600,000 in gold, principally insured at London, on board.

Statement of Henry H. Childs.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 18.—Henry H. Childs, one of the rescued passengers, states that the Central America left Havana on the 8th inst, having had delightful weather and a calm sea from Aspinwall to that port. On the afternoon of the day of sailing from Havana we had a fresh breeze, and on Wednesday it blew very strong. At night it increased and rained in torrents. On Thursday the wind blew a hurricane, and the sea ran very high. On Friday the storm raged with unabated fury, and at 11 o'clock, A. M., it was first known among the passengers that the steamer had sprung a leak, and was making water fast.

A line of men was formed, who went to work in bailing the water from her engine room, the fire having been already extinguished by the furnaces being overflowed. We gained upon it so much, that the firemen were enabled to get up steam again, but this continued for only a few minutes, when the fires were again extinguished, and the engine was abandoned. The bailing, however, was continued in all parts of the vessel, and kept up until she finally went down. During Friday night, the water gained gradually, but all being in good spirits, we worked to the best of our ability, feeling that when morning came, we might possibly speak some vessel and be saved.

The fatal Saturday came at last, but bro't nothing but an increased fury of the storm. Still we worked on. About 2 o'clock P. M., the storm lulled a little and the clouds broke away, so that our hopes were renewed and we all worked like giants. At 4 o'clock P. M. we spied a sail and fired guns. Our flag being at half-mast it was seen, and the brig Marine of Boston, bore down upon us. We then considered our safety certain. She came near, and we spoke to her and explained our condition. She laid to about a mile distant, and we in only three of the boats saved, placed all the women and children, and they were put on the brig.

As evening was fast approaching, we discovered another sail, which responded to our call, and came near us. Captain Herdon told our crippled condition, and asked them to lay by and send a boat, as we had none left. She promised to do so, but this was the last we saw of her, except at a distance, which grew greater every moment.

At seven o'clock we saw no probability of keeping afloat much longer, although if we could do so until morning all would be saved in a short time. A heavy sea for the first time broke over her after-deck, and our hopes faded away. Life preservers were then furnished to the passengers, and we sent up two rockets. A tremendous sea then swept over us and the steamer in a moment went down. I think that some four hundred and fifty souls were launched upon the Ocean, at the mercy of the waves. The storm at this time had entirely subsided. We all kept near together, and went as the waves took us. There was nothing, or very little said, except each one cheered, and courage was kept up for two or three hours and I think for that space of time none had drowned.—But those who could not swim became exhausted, and one by one gradually passed to eternity. The hope that boats would be sent to us from the two vessels we had spoken to, soon fled from us, and our trust was alone in Providence. And what better trust could you or I ask for. I saw my comrades fast sinking, and at one o'clock that night, I was nearly alone upon the ocean, some two hundred miles from land. I however heard shouts from all that could do so, that they were not far from me; but I could not see them. Within an hour from this time I saw a vessel, and judged about one mile from me. Taking fresh courage, I struck out for the vessel, and reached it when nearly exhausted but was drawn on board by ropes. It proved to be a Norwegian bark, from Balize, Honduras, bound for Falmouth, England. I found on board of her some three of my comrades, and at nine o'clock the next morning; we had forty-nine noble fellows on board.—And those are all I know of having been saved. We cruised about the scene of disaster until we thought that all alive had been rescued and then set sail.

We found the bark short of provisions, and the crew living on gruel. We had some tea and coffee to refresh ourselves; and at noon on Sunday, spoke the American bark (the Saxony,) bound for Savannah; who supplied us with provisions and took five of us on board. Our names are B. H. Ridly, of Maine Tabez Howes, of San Francisco; Samuel W. Look, of Maine; Adolph Frederick, of San Francisco; Henry H. Childs, of New York.

The Norwegian barque then set sail for Charleston with the balance of the forty nine passengers. Their names unfortunately, I cannot give. The few I recollect are Captain Badger, of Baltimore; Mr. Frazer, second officer of the Central America; R. F. Browne, of Sacramento; Billy Berch, of the San Francisco Minstrels; E. J. Easton, of San Francisco, and Flelake, of Augusta, Maine.

There is also a lad saved some seven years old, whose mother was with the other ladies placed on board the brig.

P. S.—There were three passengers that got into the boats that saved the women and children, which were known to me. Their names are Mr. Priest, of Long Island, Thos. Payne, of Standford, Connecticut, and a Mr. Jones.

BLACK REPUBLICAN HYPOCRISY.—The Worcester (Mass.) *Bay State* says: "We have the name of a gentleman who heard Senator Henry Wilson, when in Kansas, tell Messrs. Robinson and Lane, '*Do not vote at the October election! Let them form a slave State.—Aid them to do so if you can without suspicion! That is all the capital which we ask for the next Presidential election.*'" This is a fair sample of Black Republican hypocrisy, and yet, the people of this State are asked to vote for Wilmot, a very chief among the conspirators. The lives of men, women and children, the peace and security of the Union are nothing, when capital can be made for the next Presidential election. It is time these arrant pretenders were rebuked in a way that will teach them a lesson in the future, and to aid in performing that duty, we ask the co-operation of every honest, intelligent citizen of the old Keystone State.—*Pennsylvanian.*

Republicanism in Practice.

The following, taken from an Ohio paper, is, with some changes to suit the locality of our state, as applicable here as there in that abolition ridden state.

From the District Democrat.

Facts which we intend to Keep before the People.

1st. That the Republican party was organized as an opposition to the Constitution, and basis of all free institutions—"Popular Sovereignty."

2nd. That miserable existence of the Republican party has been thus far prolonged by the unnatural, intestine and bloody warfare upon the plains of Kansas, incited and nourished by Republican leaders for party ends.

3d. That the history of the Republican party is a record of treason, anarchy and revolution; that the Constitution is set at naught, and sistor States at variance with each other.

4th. That the Republican party endeavored to stop the wheels of government and paralyze every department of the state by refusing to pass the general appropriation bills.

5th. That the Republicans have used every exertion to make Kansas a slave state for the purpose of procuring capital against the Democracy in the approaching campaign.

6th. That the Republican candidate for Governor always makes a mental reservation when he takes an oath to support the Constitution.

7th. That the Republican Legislature promised retrenchment. They fulfilled by relieving us of our school libraries, dispensing with the payment of the public debt, and yet our taxes are the same.

8th. The Republicans introduced a bill into the Ohio Legislature asking to have the word white struck from the Constitution, thus placing the negro on a level with the white man. Also a bill to compel the foreigner to go to the Superior Courts for their naturalization papers; placing the foreigner below the negro.

9th. The Republican party introduced a bill into the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars of the people's money to aid the rebellion and bloodshed in Kansas.

10th. That a petition was presented by Republicans to the Ohio Legislature praying for the withdrawal of Ohio from the Union.

11th. That the Republican legislature passed a bill repudiating the contracts of the State associating us with Mississippi which is, financially, a hissing and by word.

12th. That the Republican legislature did nothing for the public weal, occupying its entire time in passing resolutions in relation to Switzerland and Kansas.

13th. That according to the oath of Republicans and the report of Republican Committees a Republican Treasurer has swindled the State out of half a million of dollars.

14th. That the Republican party is the greatest humbug ever imposed upon the American people, and is destined to be routed this Fall, horse foot and dragons.

A RETURNING PENITENT.—The Charlestown *Courier* says: "Our readers may remember an advertisement of a runaway in our columns some three years since, which excited some characteristic comments from the N. Y. *Tribune*. No information concerning the fugitive, who was a very intelligent and valuable servant, that had been well treated and well regarded. We have now before us, however, a letter written by the servant referred to, who addresses a friend and relative, enclosing an appeal to his mistress, and begging permission to return to servitude and safety."

☞At Birmingham, Alleghany county, Pa., the other day, a little girl ten years of age played truant from school, for which its parents attempted to punish it by hanging it by the neck with a towel. The child escaped from its parents to a neighboring house almost frightened into fits. The brutes of parents—John and Isabella Morrison—who were drunk, were arrested and committed for the offence.

☞Common Whiskey applied to peach stains will speedily remove them. And pulverised chalk and soft soap will remove mildew.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Perfect Likenesses.

Call on PRETTYMAN, at the Central Railroad Station House, and get a DAGUERREOTYPE, AMBROTYPE or PHOTOGRAPH likeness of yourself. His pictures can't be beat—call and examine specimens.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

At the Exchange Hotel, on the 18th ult., by Rev. O. O. McLean, Mr. GEORGE W. REED, and Miss REBECCA E. DAVIS, both of Yellow Springs, Blair county.

STATE AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION!

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY

Will hold its SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION at PHILADELPHIA, (POWELTON GROUNDS,)

On the 29th and 30th of SEPTEMBER and 1st and 2nd days of OCTOBER next. The usual reduction on passenger fare and free passage for stock, will be furnished by the Railroad Companies.

The Books of entry will be open at Philadelphia on and after the 1st September. ROBERT C. WALKER,
August 26, 1857. Secretary.

UMBRELLAS.—Country Dealers in UMBRELLAS, will find on examining the subscriber's stock, a good assortment, made of the best materials, and at low prices. A call is solicited. JOSEPH FUSSELL,

No. 2 North 4th St., N. W. corner of Market,
Sept. 2, 1857.-2m. Philadelphia.

TEACHER'S EXAMINATIONS.—The undersigned will meet the School Directors and Teachers, in their respective districts, for examinations as indicated by the following table:

Districts.	*Time.*	*Place.*
West, Monday,	" 28,	Shavers Creek Bridge.
Barree, Tuesday,	" 29,	Manor Hill.
Jackson, Wednesday,	" 30,	McAlavey's Fort.
Oneida, Friday,	October 2,	Centre Union.
Brady, Monday,	" 5,	Mill Creek.
Shirley and Shirleysburg, Tuesday,	Oct. 6,	Shirleysburg.
Cromwell, Wednesday,	October 7,	Orbisonia.
Dublin, Thursday,	" 8,	Shade Gap.
Tell, Friday,	" 9,	Centre School House.
Walker, Monday,	" 12,	McConnellstown.
Springfield, Saturday,	" 17,	Maddensville.
Clay, Monday,	" 19,	Scottsville.
Cass & Cassville, Tuesday,	" 20,	Cassville.
Tod, Wednesday,	" 21,	Newburg.
Penn, Thursday,	" 22,	Marklesburg.
Hopewell, Friday,	" 23,	Rough & Ready.
Juniata, Monday,	" 26.	
Henderson, Tuesday,	" 27,	Court House.

The hour for meeting in each of the above places will be 10 o'clock, A. M.; and punctuality is desirable. School directors are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT OWEN,
September 9, 1857. County Superintendent.

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between J. B. Frazier of West township, and J. Frazier of Jackson township, Huntingdon county, under the firm of J. B. & J. Frazier, was, by mutual consent, dissolved on the 28th day of August, 1857. The Books of the Ennisville Yard will be settled and collected by Jonathan Frazier—and the Books of the Shaver's Creek Yard will settled and collected by John B. Frazier.

J. B. FRAZIER,
J. FRAZIER.

Sept. 2, 1857.*

N. B.—J. B. Frazier will continue business at Shaver's Creek Yard.

ESTATE OF WM. BUCHANAN, dec'd.—AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Samuel T. Brown, Esq., Administrator de bonis non, of the Estate of WILLIAM BUCHANAN, late of Brady township, dec'd, amongst those legally entitled thereto, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend for the purpose of making said distribution, on *Thursday, the 8th of October* next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at his office in the borough of Huntingdon, when and where all persons having claims are required to present the same to the undersigned Auditor, or else be debarred from coming in upon said fund.

THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Sept. 2, 1857-4t.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, there will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, ON SATURDAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1857, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, A CERTAIN PARCEL AND TRACT OF LAND, situate in Jackson township, in said county, bounded by lands of Benjamin Carver, lands of Joseph Sassaman, survey in the name of George Stever, Neff's heirs and others, containing ONE HUNDRED ACRES or thereabouts.

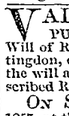
ALSO—ALL THAT CERTAIN PIECE, PARCEL and Tract of Land, situate in Jackson township, adjoining land of Widow Sassaman, land claimed by John Rudy, lands of Monroe Furnace, and others, containing ONE HUNDRED AND ONE ACRES, more or less.

TERMS—One-third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of the sale, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter with interest from the confirmation, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser or purchasers.

MICHAEL FLESHER,
JOSEPH SASSAMAN,
Executors of Peter Sassaman, dec'd.

August 19, 1857.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of directions in the last Will of ROBERT ALLISON, late of the Borough of Huntingdon, deceased, the undersigned, as Administrator, with the will annexed, will sell at Public Sale the following described Real Estate, as follows, viz:

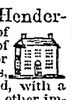


ON SATURDAY, the 10th day of OCTOBER, 1857, at the diamond in said Borough—Two and a half lots of ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on the northern side of Hill street, having thereon *a double two story BRICK DWELLING,* frame office, carriage house, stables, &c., being numbered in the plan of said town 100, 101 and western half of 99, and each subject to the $1 ground rent.

ALSO—Two other lots in said borough, at the corner of Washington and Smith streets, extending from Washington to Mifflin street, being Nos. 136 and 137 in said plan, enclosed by a fence, one having a stable, and the other a blacksmith's shop thereon, on which *the ground rent is released.*

ALSO—Two other adjoining lots in said borough, at the corner of Mifflin and Franklin streets, each fronting 50 feet on Mifflin and extending to Church street, being Nos. 208 and 209 in said plan, enclosed, and subject to said ground rent.

ALSO—A Tract of Land situate in Henderson twp., Huntingdon county, adjoining lands of John McCahan's heirs, of Dr. William Swoope, of Mrs. Couts, of Jacob Fockler, of George Taylor and land of others, containing about 390 acres, more or less, of which about 120 acres are cleared, with a dwelling house, frame bank barn, orchards and other improvements thereon, now in tenure of Andrew Decker.



On FRIDAY, the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Altoona, in Blair county, a Tract of Patented Land, situate in Allegheny township, in said county, adjoining land of ——— Glass, Allen McCartney, Elias Baker, and others, containing about 244 acres, more or less, of which 70 acres are cleared, with a house and barn thereon, lying about 2½ miles from Altoona, and now occupied by Anthony Swiers, as tenant.

On THURSDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1857, at Ebensburg, in Cambria county, a half lot of ground in the borough of Ebensburg, situate on the south side of High street, it being the northern half of Lot No. 139 in the plan of said borough, having thereon a two story frame dwelling and other improvements, now occupied by Mrs. E. Hutchinson.

TERMS OF SALE.—*One fourth of the* purchase money to be paid on the 1st day of January, 1858, to the undersigned in Huntingdon, when and where he will deliver a deed, upon the purchasers paying as aforesaid, and giving their judgment bonds and mortgages to secure the balance of the purchase money in three equal payments, viz: One on 1st April, 1859, one on 1st April, 1860, and the other on 1st April, 1861, the whole balance to bear interest from 1st April, 1858, payable yearly. The purchasers to have possession as Landlords on 1st January, 1858, subject to the rights of tenants and to be entitled to the rent falling due after that date.

JAMES GWIN,
September 2, 1857. *Administrator de bonis non.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *Venditioni Exponas* to me directed, I will expose to Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, October 3, 1857, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the following Real Estate, to wit:

One hundred acres of land, situate in Porter township, about 80 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Collins Hamer on the east, and Cunninghaan and John Dysart on the south, Wm. Laird's heirs on the west, and Peter Sprankle and Collins Hamer on the north, having thereon a two-story dwelling house, frame barn and stable, a good orchard, and good supply of water. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of Isaac D. Roe.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

Huntingdon, September 9, 1857.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

M. CUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just opened in the new brick building of C. Long, on the north-east corner of the Diamond, Huntingdon, Pa.,

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW CLOTHING,

for men and boys, consisting of the most fashionable DRESS, FROCK and OVERCOATS, PANTS, VESTS, &c., &c., of the best materials and well made.

Also, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS and CAPS.

Also, every article usually found in the most extensive Clothing Stores.

As they are determined to please their customers by offering the best of Clothing at low prices, they ask an examination of their stock.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

NOTICE.—I offer for sale One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Land in the county of Union, Iowa. Also, a two-story weather-boarded dwelling house, fronting on Allegheny street, the next building below Jackson's Hotel, in the borough of Huntingdon.

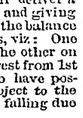
Notice is also given that I have left my account Book, Notes, Agreements, Deeds and Papers with David Snare, Esq., in the borough of Huntingdon, who is fully authorized and empowered to sell and convey any of my property, and to collect, receive, and receipt for all payments made to him for me, as fully and effectually as I could do if personally present. FREDERICK LIST.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

LAST NOTICE—All persons indebted to the undersigned by note or book account, are requested to call and make payment on or before the *first day of November next.* All notes, and book accounts remaining unsettled after that date, will positively be sued out without respect to persons. J. N. SWOOPE.

Alexandria, July 29, 1857.

FOR SALE—A two story Frame DOUBLE HOUSE, with back building, and Lot, on Railroad street, adjoining Jackson's Hotel. It is a good stand for business or private dwellings.—If not sold before the 5th of September next, it will on that day be offered at public sale.



Huntingdon, August 19, 1857. FRED. LIST.

NOTICE.—The vendue notes under one hundred dollars given to the subscriber at the sale at Rough & Ready Furnace on the 11th March, are now due, and immediate payment is required. They will be found with Mr. Lawrence, at Broad Top office, Huntingdon. L. T. WATTSON.

July 22, 1857.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of CUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Thursday, September 3rd, 1857, Two Passenger Trains a day, each way—Sundays excepted—will run as follows:

MORNING TRAIN.

STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 8.00	Arrive 2.00
M'Connellstown	" 8.20	" 1.40
Pleasant Grove	" 8.30	" 1.30
Marklesburg	" 8.45	" 1.15
Coffee Run	" 9.00	" 1.00
Rough & Ready	" 9.15	" 12.45
Cove	" 9.25	" 12.35
Fishers' Summit	" 9.30	" 12.30
Saxton	Arrive 9.50	Leave 12.10
Saxton	Leave 10.00	Arrive 12.00
Riddlesburg	" 10.20	" 11.40
Hopewell	Arrive 10.30	Leave p. m. 11.30

EVENING TRAIN.

	P. M.	P. M.
Huntingdon	Leave 4.00	Arrive 8.10
M'Connellstown	" 4.20	" 7.50
Pleasant Grove	" 4.30	" 7.40
Marklesburg	" 4.45	" 7.25
Coffee Run	" 5.00	" 7.10
Rough & Ready	" 5.15	" 6.55
Cove	" 5.25	" 6.45
Fishers' Summit	" 5.30	" 6.40
Saxton	Arrive 5.50	Leave 6.20

Trains connect at Hopewell with four-horse Mail Coaches, over good Plank and Turnpike Roads to Bedford.

Visitors to Broad Top City, by taking the morning Train, can spend half a day on the mountain, (where good accommodations are to be had,) and return to Huntingdon same day.

Fifty pounds baggage allowed each Passenger. For further information inquire at the office of the Company at Huntingdon. THOMAS T. WIERMAN, Supt.

Huntingdon, Sept. 9, 1857.

IMPROVED PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT—A CHEAP, DURABLE AND PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING—PRICE, THREE CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT.

WM. LEWIS, *Huntingdon, Agent for Huntingdon county.*

This improved PATENT FELT makes a CHEAP, DURABLE and PERFECTLY WATERPROOF ROOFING, for CHURCHES, CHAPELS, PUBLIC HALLS, RAILROAD STATIONS, HOUSES, COTTAGES, VERANDAHS, FARM BUILDINGS. CATTLE and SHEEP SHEDS, and every other description of BUILDINGS, in lieu of Tin, Zinc, Shingles, Tiles, Thatch, &c.

It costs only a fraction of a Tin or Shingle Roof and is more durable, as it neither CORRODES, CRACKS nor LEAKS.

It is made of the strongest and most durable materials, and saturated with the best of Asphalte.

It is made up in Rolls, 25 yards long, 32 inches wide, and can be easily applied by any unpracticed person, with a few tacks.

It is invaluable for LINING the WALLS of WOODEN HOUSES, GRANARIES, BARNS, &c., as rats or other vermin and insects will not touch it.

IT IS IMPERVIOUS TO WET, and being a NON-CONDUCTOR, counteracts the heat of SUMMER and the cold of WINTER, equalizing the temperature within every building where it is used.

To the Agriculturist, it makes a CHEAP and EFFECTUAL ROOFING, for FARM BUILDINGS and SHEDS; a COVERING for CORN and HAY RICKS, also a DEFENCE for Sheep during snow, and in the Yard as a loose covering for Turnips and other Fodder in Winter—the use of this FELT proves a great annual saving to the Farmer.

It is suitable to every climate.

It is light and portable, being in Rolls, and not liable to damage in transportation.

When used UNDER TIN or other ROOFING, it forms a smooth body for the metal to lie tightly on, whereby the Tin wears much longer, not corroding beneath; at the same time DEADENING SOUND. Also being a NON-CONDUCTOR, it keeps the UPPER ROOMS COOL in Summer, and being WATERPROOF, prevents the Roof from LEAKING.

August 19, 1857.

TO MECHANICS, INVENTORS, AND MANUFACTURERS.

In announcing the THIRTEENTH Annual Volume of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, the publishers respectfully inform the public that in order to increase and stimulate the formation of clubs, they propose to offer

ONE THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS IN CASH PREMIUMS

for the fifteen largest lists of subscribers sent in by the 1st of January, 1858; said premiums to be distributed as follows:—

For the largest list, $300; 2d, $250; 3d, $200; 4th, $150; 5th, $100; 6th, $90; 7th, $80; 8th, $70; 9th, $60; 10th $50; 11th, $40; 12th, $35; 13th, $30; 14th, $25; 15th, $20.

Names of subscribers can be sent in at different times and from different Post Offices. The cash will be paid to the orders of the successful competitors, immediately after the 1st of January, 1858.

Southern, Western, and Canada money will be taken for subscriptions. Canadian subscribers will please to remit 26 cents *extra* on each year's subscription to pre-pay postage.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—Two dollars a Year, or One Dollar for Six Months.

CLUB RATES.—Five Copies, for Six Months, $4; Five Copies, for Twelve Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Six Months, $8; Ten Copies, for Twelve Months, $15; Twenty Copies, for Twelve Months, $28.

For all Clubs of Twenty and over, the yearly subscription is only $1 40.

The new volume will be printed upon fine paper with new type.

The general character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is well known, and, as heretofore, it will be chiefly devoted to the promulgation of information relating to the various *Mechanical and Chemical Arts, Manufactures, Agriculture, Patents, Inventions, Engineering, Mill Work,* and all interests which the light of *Practical Science* is calculated to advance. It is issued weekly, in form for binding; it contains annually from 500 to 600 finely executed Engravings, and Notices of American and European Improvements, together with an Official List of American Patent Claims published weekly in advance of all other papers.

It is the aim of the Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN to present all subjects discussed in its columns in a practical and popular form. They will also endeavor to maintain a candid fearlessness in combating and exposing false theories and practices in Scientific and Mechanical matters, and thus preserve the character of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN as a reliable Encyclopædia of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.

☞Specimen copies will be sent gratis to any part of the country.

MUNN & CO., Publishers and Patent Agents,
No. 128 Fulton street, New York.

Sept. 2, 1857.

TO INVALIDS.—Dr. Hardman, *Analytical Physician.—Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, Throat and Heart—Formerly Physician to the* CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL,

Also to *Invalids Retreat,* Author of "*Letters to Invalids,*"

IS COMING! See following Card.

OCTOBER APPOINTMENTS.

DR. HARDMAN, Physician for the disease of the Lungs, (formerly Physician to Cincinnati Marine Hospital,) will be in attendance at his rooms as follows:

Huntingdon, "Jackson's Hotel," Saturday,	October 10.
Hollidaysburg,	" 9.
Altoona,	" 8.
Johnstown,	" 7.
Indiana,	" 6.
Greensburg,	" 5.
Lewistown,	" 12.
Mifflin,	" 13.
Harrisburg,	October 14 and 15.

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Larryngitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medical Inhalation, lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the disease in the direct manner.—All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicine directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells, and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. The reason that Consumption, and other diseases of the lungs, have heretofore resisted all treatment has been because they have never been approached in a direct manner by medicine. They were intended to act upon the lungs, and yet were applied to the stomach. Their action was intended to be local, and yet, they were so administered that they should only act constitutionally, expending their immediate and principal action upon the unoffending stomach, whilst the foul ulcers within the lungs were unmolested. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, or interfere in the least degree with the strength, comfort, or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation, I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Prolapsus and all other forms of Female Complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Disease, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of stomach and bowels, &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

☞No charge for consultation. [Sept. 9, 1857.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—*Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, deceased.*

Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the Estate of Hon. Robert Allison, late of the borough of Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JAMES GWIN, Ad'm'r.
De bonis non with will annexed.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19, 1857.

CORNELIAN FINGER RINGS—a large assortment for sale by JOHN FRISCH.

LIST OF PREMIUMS to be awarded by the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, at its Third Annual Exhibition, to be held at Huntingdon, Oct. 14th, 15th and 16th, 1857.

HORSES.

Best Stallion,	$7 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Best match horses,	6 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Second best do.,	4 00
Best 2 or 3 year old colt,	5 00	Best family horse,	3 00
" colt under 1 year old,	2 00	Second best do.,	2 00
" brood mare,	5 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Second best do.,	2 50	Second best do.,	2 00
Best pair draft horses,	5 00	Best mule,	4 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best pair mules,	6 00
Best riding horse,	4 00	Second best do.	3 00

JUDGES—Dr. J. S. GRIFFITH, JAS. MORROW, ALEX. OAKS, Gen. WATSON, PETER STRYKER.

NEAT STOCK.

Best pair of work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
Second best do.,	4 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Third best do.,	3 00	Best 3 year old heifer,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Second best do.,	2 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best calf.	2 00

JUDGES—ROBERT TUSSY, PETER LIVINGSTON, ALEXANDER PORT, DAVID RUPERT, G. W. SPEER.

HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best litter of pigs,	3 00
Third best do.,	2 00	" chester white,	3 00
Best sow,	4 00	" berkshire,	2 00

JUDGES—JOHN COLDER, RICHARD CHILCOTE, DANIEL TAGUE, ISAAC LONG, H. L. M'CARTHY.

SHEEP.

Best fine-wooled buck,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best fine-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best south down do.,	5 00	Second best do.,	3 00
Second best do.,	3 00	Best long-wooled ewe,	5 00
Best long-wooled,	5 00	" south down do.	5 00

JUDGES—WM. HUTCHISON, ISAAC PEIGHTAL, JOHN SHAVER, JAMES OLIVER, DANIEL GOODMAN.

PLOWING.

Best,	4 00	Third do.,	2 00
Second best,	3 00	Fourth do.	1 00

JUDGES—JOHN GARNER, JOHN S. ISETT, JAS. GALBRAITH, ROBT. B. WILSON, ISAAC MARTIN.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best sub soil plow,	3 00	" wheat drill,	3 00
" harrow,	2 00	" corn planter,	3 00
" cultivator,	3 00	" horse rake,	2 00
" hill-side plow,	3 00	" reaper and mower,	6 00
" wind mill,	3 00		

JUDGES—SAMUEL H. BELL, JACOB HERNCAME, HAYS HAMILTON, JOHN LYON, BRISE BLAIR.

GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	Best rye,	1 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Third best do.,	1 00	Best oats,	1 00
Best red wheat,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best yellow corn,	1 00	Best barley,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Best sugar cane,	1 00
Best white corn,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50		

JUDGES—THOMAS FISHER, T. T. CROMWELL, JOHN NEFF, Hon. THOS. F. STEWART, GARNER THOMPSON.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Best barrel of flour,	2 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	1 00	Best hard soap,	1 00
Best buckw't meal, 50lbs.	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Best corn " 50 lbs.	1 00	Best candles.	1 00
Best bread,	3 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	2 00	Best carpet.	2 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Best pound cake,	1 00	Best hearth rug,	1 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	50
Best sponge cake,	1 00	Best flannel,	2 00
Second best do.,	50	Second best do.,	1 00
Best butter,	3 00	Best quilt,	2 00
Second best do.,	2 00	Second best do.,	1 00
Third best do.,	1 00	Best wool socks,	50
Best domestic sugar,	2 00	" worsted do.	50
Second best do.,	1 00	" ornamental needle	
Third best do.,	50	work,	1 00
Best apple butter,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
Second best do.,	50	Best silk embroidery,	1 00
Best tomato catchup,	1 00	Second best do.,	50
" honey,	1 00	Best shell work,	1 00
" jelly,	1 00	Second best do.	50
Second best do.,	50	Best suit of clothes, home-	
Best preserves,	1 00	made,	3 00
Second best do.,	50	Best shirt,	1 00
Best pickles,	1 00		

JUDGES—EATABLES—A. W. BENEDICT, Miss PRUDENCE JACKSON, Mrs. JOHN GEMMILL, Mrs. JOHN ISETT. Mrs. HAYS HAMILTON.

JUDGES—WEARING APPAREL—JOHN PORTER, JACOB SNYDER, H. A. BATHURST, Miss MELISSA GREEN, Miss MARY DRAYTON.

JUDGES—FANCY NEEDLE AND ORNAMENTAL WORK—Mrs. HENRY NEFF. Miss JULIA MILES, Miss MARY ANN AFRICA, Miss JANE GALBRAITH, Mrs. ANN MASSEY.

MECHANICAL IMPLEMENTS AND MANUFACTURES.

Best 2 horse carriage,	2 00	" and greatest variety	
" buggy,	1 00	of tin ware,	1 00
" sett single harness,	1 00	" lot of earthen and	
" do. farming do.,	1 00	stone ware,	1 00
" bridle and saddle,	1 00	" washing machine,	50
"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

[GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.]

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 13th day) of OCTOBER, 1857, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Two persons to fill the offices of Judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Bedford and Somerset, to fill the office of State Senator.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Treasurer of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prothonotary of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Register & Recorder of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the House of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house near Ezekiel Corbin's in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township, not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in McConnellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union School House, near Dorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevay's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the Public School house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit: That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly by a straight line to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district. That the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public School House in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longnecker, Thos. Hamor, James Porter and John Wall, at the School house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

I also hereby make known that at the same time and place the following proposed Amendments to the Constitution will be voted upon, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved the 12th day of May, 1857, as follows:—WHEREAS, A joint resolution proposing certain Amendments to the Constitution of this Commonwealth has been agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each House of the Legislature, at two successive sessions of the same, the first session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six, and the second session commencing on the first Tuesday of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven:

And Whereas, It is provided in the tenth article of the Constitution, that any amendment so agreed upon shall be submitted to the people in such a manner and at such time, at least three months after being so agreed to by the two Houses, as the Legislature shall prescribe; therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the citizens of this Commonwealth in regard to the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either of them, the Governor of this Commonwealth shall issue a writ of election directed to the Sheriff of each and every county of this Commonwealth, commanding them to give notice in the usual manner, in not less than two newspapers in each county, provided that so many are published therein, that an election will be held in each of the townships, wards and districts therein, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the purpose of deciding upon the adoption or rejection of the said amendments, or any of them; which said election shall be held at the places, and opened and closed at the time at and within which the general election of this Commonwealth are held, opened and closed; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, wards and districts to receive at the said election tickets either written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, from citizens duly qualified to vote for members of the General Assembly, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for that purpose provided by the proper officers; which tickets shall be respectively labelled on the outside, "first amendment," "second amendment," "third amendment," and "fourth amendment," and those who are favorable to said amendments, or any of them, may express their desire by voting each as many separate written or printed, or partly written or printed ballots or tickets, containing on the inside thereof the words, "for the amendment," and those who are opposed to such amendments, or any of them, may express their opposition by voting each as many separate written or printed ballots or tickets containing on the inside thereof the words "against the amendments."

SEC. 2. That the election on the said proposed amendments shall in all respects be conducted as the general elections of this Commonwealth are now conducted; and it shall be the duty of the return judges of the respective counties and districts thereof, first having carefully ascertained the number of votes given for or against each of said amendments in the manner aforesaid, to make out duplicate returns thereof, expressed in words at length and not in figures only, one of which returns so made shall be lodged in the prothonotary's office of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and the other sealed and directed to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and by one of said judges deposited forthwith in the most convenient post office.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the act of assembly, entitled "an act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth.

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective distaicts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday the 16th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate of return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and *shall continue without interruption or adjournment* until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

Given under my hand at Huntingdon, the 5th day of September, A. D. 1857, and of the Independence of the United States, the eighty-first.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff*.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, September 5, 1857.

RESOLUTION

proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.—Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendments are proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, in accordance with the provisions of the tenth article thereof:

FIRST AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:

ARTICLE XI.
OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SEC. 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual *deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not* otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the generaly assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. In addition to the above limited power the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 3. Except the debts above specified in sections one and two of this article no debt whatever shall be created by, or in behalf of the State.

SEC. 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, together with other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State, not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be used or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SEC. 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner or event, be pledged or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become a joint owner or stockholder in any company, association, or corporation.

SEC. 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough, or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SEC. 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholders in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, or party.

SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article XII, as follows:

ARTICLE XII.
OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one tenth of its population, (either to form a new county, or otherwise,) without the express assent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any new county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the Constitution strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the word, "of Philadelphia and of the several counties" from section seven, same article strike out the words "neither the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

SEC. 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxables, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxables to entitle it to at least two representatives, shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; and no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divided the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged untill the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered and read as follows:

SEC. 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or annul, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or, under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporators.

LAND WARRANTS!

WHEELER & EVERETT,
BROKERS,
NEW YORK CITY,

Will pay for Bounty Land Warrants of all denominations, TWO PER CENT. ABOVE MARKET PRICES, until October 16th, we having a large amount to deliver at that time. Send them along. The following are the latest quotations:

160 acres.....91
120 " 90
80 " 94
40 " 1 10

☞Parties sending Warrants by mail, will be paid the same as though they were personally present. Draft remitted by return mail. Address

WHEELER & EVERETT,
Brokers, New York City.

August 26, 1857-4t.

NOTICE—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that J. & W. Saxton, of the borough of Huntingdon, did, on the 9th day of July last, make and execute to the subscriber of said Borough, a deed of voluntary assignment, for the benefit of creditors.—Therefore, all persons holding claims against the said J. & W. Saxton, or either of them, will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and all indebted to said firm, or either of them, in any way, will make immediate payment to W. B. ZEIGLER.

Huntingdon, August 19, 1857-tf.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED! and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has just opened at his store room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

Clothing for Spring and Summer,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

100 Sacks Ground Alum Salt, 50 tons Plaster to be disposed of by

August 5, 1857. SCOTT & BROWN.

WANTED—20,000 Bushels Wheat, for which I will pay the highest cash prices.

Huntingdon, Aug. 19. W. J. GEISSINGER.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

NEW GOODS, NEW GOODS, at D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE!

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia the largest and most beautiful assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS ever brought to Huntingdon, consisting of the *most fashionable dress goods* for Ladies and Gentlemen. Such as Black and Fancy Silks, All-wool Delains, Challie Delains, Plain Braize, Figured Braize Robes, Brilliants, different colors; Brilliant Robes, Lawn Robes, Ducals Chintz Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Ginghams, Hummilla Cloth, Silk Warp Levella Cloth for travelling dresses, Mohair Debarze, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also,—a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Bonnet Crapes, all colors; Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Veils, Laces, Hosiery, Gum Belts, Ribbons for Belting, Whalebone and Brass Hoops for Skirts, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Silk and Gingham Cravats, Zepher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Hop, Tidy Yarn. Also,

The best assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town. Barred and plain Jaconets, Mull Muslin, Swiss, Plain, Figured and Dotted Crinoline, Moreen and Grass Cloth for Skirts, Book Muslin, Irish Linen, Linen Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, &c. Also,

A fine assortment of Spring Shawls, Silk and Braize Mantillas, and a variety of Dress and Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Merino Cassimer, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton Drills for pants, Blue Denim, Blue Drill, Plain and Fancy Linens, Marsailles and Silk Vesting, Muslins, bleached and unbleached; Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslin, Nankeens, Ticking, Checks, Table diaper, &c.

Bonnets of the latest styles, and at lower prices than can be found in town.

Also, Moleskin, Fur, Wool and Summer Hats of the latest styles, and Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, Churns, Butter Bowls, Baskets, Brooms and Brushes,

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

Fish & Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to come and examine my goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 29, 1857.

BARGAINS, BARGAINS!

HARDWARE DEPOT!!!

The subscribers have again returned from the east with an *enlarged* stock of

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, PAINTS, &c.,

which they will sell at such prices as shall make it the interest of Housekeepers, Builders, Mechanics, and *all the rest of mankind*, to give them a call. Our stock comprises Building material, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Nails, Bolts, Glass of all sizes, Putty, Oils, Varnishes, White Lead, and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS.

Planes, Handsaws, Mill & Crosscut Saws, Chisels, Mann's Axes, Hatchets, Spirit Levels, Files, Stocks and Dies, Monkey Wrenches, Blacksmith's Vices, with an endless variety of modern inventions and improvements.

Saddlers and Coach Makers are invited to call and examine our extensive stock of Harness Mountings and Coach Trimmings. Patent and Common Hames, 30 varieties; Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enameled Leather, Oil Cloth for Carriages, Coach Laces and Linings, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY,

Knives and Forks from 37½ cents to $5 per set, Silver dessert forks, Silver and common spoons, Ladies' fruit knives, Wostenholm's and 50 other kinds of Pocket knives, Farrier's knives, razors, &c., &c.

HOLLOW-WARE,

Porcelaine, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Tea Kettles, Sauce, Frying and Baking Pans, Steak Griddles, Dish Covers, &c., &c., at manufacturers' prices.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ice Hammers, Lemon Squeezers, Butter Prints, Butter Ladles, Portmonaies, Bells of all kinds, Guns, Pistols and Revolvers, Paint Brushes, Wall Brushes, Traces & Chains of various kinds, Chain Pumps and Metallic Pumps for cisterns, Picks, Sledges, &c., &c.

☞Having purchased many of our goods at wholesale prices from manufacturers, we are enabled to sell both *Wholesale and Retail—extremely low!* A liberal share of public patronage is solicited.

☞All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

March 18, 1857.

THE CHEAP CORNER FOREVER.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
Ready-Made Clothing, &c.
BENJAMIN JACOBS

Informs his old customers and the citizens of the borough and county of Huntingdon generally, that he has just opened an extensive assortment of Goods of all kinds suitable for Spring and Summer, which will compare in quality and prices with any others brought to town the present season. His stock consists of every article of Ladies' Dress Goods. In part,

Ginghams,
Lawns,
Barages, printed and plain,
Prints of all kinds,
Muslins,
Gloves,
Mitts,
Hosiery, &c., &c., and in fact

all articles of dress to be found in any other store in town.

Also, an extensive assortment of Ready-made Clothing, for men and boys, for spring and summer wear, all well made and of good materials. Also, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, of all sizes.

Also, Groceries, Queensware, Glassware, Hardware, equal to any in town; and many more articles "too numerous to mention."

My old customers, and the public in general, are invited to call and examine my new Goods. They will find them equal in quality, and as low in price, as any others in the county.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for Goods at the highest market prices.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

300 KEGS PAINT.

WHITE LEAD, (*pure,*) per keg of 25 lbs.	$2 50
WHITE LEAD, (*extra,*) " "	2 75
PHILADELPHIA ZINC PAINT, " "	2 40
BEST SNOW WHITE ZINC PAINT, " "	2 68

Oils, Glass, Putty, Nails, and all kinds of HARDWARE and Building Materials in proportion, at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,

April 8, 1857. Huntingdon, Pa.

FRANKLIN HOUSE, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. S. MILLER, PROPRIETOR.

Respectfully informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has leased the "Franklin House," for several years occupied by C. Coutz, and that he will be pleased to receive the calls of all who may favor him with their patronage. His table will be furnished with the best the market affords, and every attention will be given to make those who stop with him feel at home.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1857. H. ROMAN.

SEGARS, SEGARS.—A large lot of the best Segars—consisting of Fire Fly, Opera, La Dulcipena, La Suiza, El Neptuno, and 10,000 other brands,—all the best that could be procured in the city, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SALT—Ashton and Ground Alum—by the Sack or Bushel, for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A GOOD JOURNEYMAN MILLER, at B. L. Neff's Mill, situated between Petersburg and Alexandria, in Huntingdon County, Pa.

☞P. S. None but a Good Miller need apply. Apply to D. W. McCAY, Miller at said Mill. [June 17-

SAVE YOUR MONEY by purchasing Pure Linseed Oil (10 gal. and above) $1.18 per gal. Pure Linseed Oil (1 to 10 gallons) $1.25 " " Boiled Linseed Oil, always on hand at the Hardware Store of [june10] JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

DR. H. JAMES' Extract Cannabis Indica, for the permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility, &c., for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. apr29

THE MAIN LINE SOLD.—GEISSINGER'S Store the head of Navigation, and his assortment now complete.

If you want the worth of your money, go to Geissinger's Cheap Store, West Huntingdon, Pa.

W. J. GEISSINGER.

May 20, 1857.

FRESH OLIVE OIL for sale at McMANIGILL'S.

TEAS, TEAS—of excellent qualities, and the cheapest in town, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S

TINWARE.—A splendid assortment just received and for sale by

May 20, 1857. W. J. GEISSINGER.

EVERYTHING.—Everything in the Grocery line can be procured at the cheap store of LOVE & McDIVIT.

BACON & DRIED BEEF— a large and excellent lot, just received and for sale by Huntingdon, June 17, 1857. LOVE & DIVIT.

FRESH MACKEREL & HERRING, just received and for sale by LOVE & McDIVIT.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1855.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

McGILL & CROSS, Founders, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JACKSON'S HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa., on Alleghany street, between the Pennsylvania and Broad Top R. R. Depots, WM. B. ZEIGLER, Proprietor. March 25, 1857-6m.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

EVANS, McCONNELL & EVANS, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Broad Top City, Huntingdon county.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

OWEN & LAMBERT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. Address, Owen & Lambert, Broad Top City.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner & Shipper of Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon, Pa.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. T. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

LEAD PIPE for sale at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon.

PORCELAIN BOILERS and PANS of every description, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by apr. 8. JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

BALSAM FIR for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

TOBIAS' Venetian Liniment, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

LEMON SYRUP, a genuine article, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for sale at McManigill's Cheap Drug Store.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

500 BUSHELS of Dried APPLES, wanted in exchange for our goods. Dec. 17, 1856. LOVE & McDIVIT.

DR. SANFORD'S Invigorator or Liver Remedy, can be had at the cheap Drug Store of apr29 HENRY McMANIGILL.

HIDES & TANNERS OIL.—1000 DRY FLINT HIDES; 100 Bbls. TANNERS OIL. For sale by J. PALMER & CO. MARKET Street WHARF, PHILADELPHIA. May 12, 1857.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The "May Flower" arrived in port last week, having on board, a new and splendid assortment of Groceries, Confectionaries, Provisions, &c., &c., all of which are offered for sale at the Cheap Store of LOVE & McDIVITT, consisting of Hams, Shoulders, Salt and Fish, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, molasses, Cheese, Crackers, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Tamarind, Rice, Sago, Tapioca, Orange Syrup, Pickles, Oranges, Lemons, Oils, Candles, Tobacco, Segars, Fruits and Confectionaries of all kinds, all of which will be disposed of at the LOWEST FIGURE, for cash or country produce. Purchasers are invited to call and see and examine for themselves. LOVE & McDIVITT.

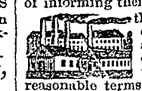
Huntingdon, May 20, 1857.

TIPTON STEAM FRAME, SASH, DOOR, SHUTTER & FLOORING MANUFACTORY, TIPTON, BLAIR COUNTY, PA., 10 *miles East of Altoona*. The undersigned having provided a complete set of Machinery for the business, and being practical House Carpenters and Builders, are extensively engaged in Manufacturing by steam, any description of carpenter work, which we will furnish at low rates, and ship to any point on the Penn'a Rail Road. Plans of every description for buildings with specifications and bill of timber prepared. Orders from a distance respectfully solicited.

McCAULEY & CO.

Tipton, July 1, 1857-1y.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniacs and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.

Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent*.

HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphene, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal, Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY McMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.

Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS,
SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, whol